FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Soviet Union

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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA LAUDS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

PM161053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[O. Pavlov article: "The Most Urgent Task"]

[Text] In his recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, L.I. Brezhnev appealed to the U.S. leaders to issue a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal. The Soviet Union, as is well known, submitted at the current UN General Assembly session a proposal on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the adoption of a corresponding declaration to this end. The draft of this document submitted by our country met with a widespread response among international public circles.

The problem of preventing a nuclear war has now become particularly urgent and acute. The present world situation is causing serious alarm in the light of the dangerous development of the international situation provoked by the political course of aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States. Having lost hope of finding a way out of the crisis shaking the capitalist world, these forces are prepared to go for broke and for the sake of their own selfish interests even to gamble on man's vital interests.

The bourgeois governments, as V.I. Lenin noted, have frequently launched into "the most senseless and ill-considered adventures which can only be explained by despair or the hopelessness of their situation." It is precisely this adventurism which now characterizes the present U.S. political course. Today it presents a special danger since it is pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. Keeping to its habit of acting "from a position of strength" in international affairs, the United States has issued a challenge to the world by beginning an escalation of the arms race. Fueling military hysteria to the sound of furious propaganda about the alleged "Soviet military threat," Washington is seeking to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. On the pretext that mythical "windows of vulnerability" have emerged in U.S. defense, an attempt is being made to alter the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The new U.S. military program provides for the modernization of U.S. bomber aircraft and ICBM's and the development and widescale production of new types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron weapon and other weapons of mass destruction, and the reinforcement of the Navy. Plans are being nurtured for deploying nuclear and other weapons in space. The United States is spurring its NATO partners on in the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Appropriations for U.S. military needs, as is well known, are measured in astronomical sums and over the next 5 years are planned to total $1.5 trillion.

The grave threat contained in this course is aggravated by the fuelling of international tension. In an attempt to cancel everything detente has provided, the United States is avoiding talks on acute present-day issues and is provoking armed conflicts and explosive situations. The United States is shamelessly interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs. U.S. imperialism is using political, economic and military means of pressure to force other countries to follow in the wake of its aggressive course. The United States is stationing contingents of its troops on foreign territories, expanding the network of military bases, sending its Navy to foreign shores on the pretext of defending its interests, supporting corrupt dictatorial regimes and supplying them with armaments and encouraging and organizing the forces of terrorism.

All this is making the international situation unstable and fraught with dangerous consequences. Guided by the interests of preserving peace, the Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries is seeking consistently and persistently to obstruct this pernicious development and not only to preserve everything positive detente has provided but also to substantially intensify it.

The main task here is the curbing of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. "Not preparation for war, dooming the peoples to the senseless expenditure of their material and spiritual resources but the consolidation of peace -- that is the guiding thread to tomorrow," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed.

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power. It has all necessary means for safeguarding its security. Its armed forces can fulfill the allied commitments which the USSR has with respect to other socialist community countries. Socialism's gains are reliably defended. But aggressive intentions are alien to the very nature of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Soviet state has proclaimed the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' salvation from the horrors of war and its consequences as the central task of its foreign policy from the very first days of its existence. It is precisely these lofty ideas which imbue the draft declaration "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe" submitted for the UN General Assembly's examination. This draft fully accords with the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The draft declaration stresses that the supreme duty and direct obligation of the leaders of states with nuclear weapons is to act so as to remove the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. The arms race should be halted and reversed by joint efforts through honest, equitable negotiations.

Today U.S. strategists, emphasizing the production of nuclear missile weapons, are circulating various "doctrines" whose aim is to prove the "acceptability" of nuclear war and even the possibility of imparting a "limited" nature to it. Recently even the U.S. President descended to such "theorizing." It is not hard to understand that assertions of this sort are the purest deception of both the world public and the U.S. people. An attempt is being made to din into them the idea that a nuclear conflict could be localized and not affect the United States and to reconcile them to the idea of the permissibility of nuclear war and thus quell the ever intensifying antiwar demonstrations by the broad people's masses.

Yes, so far the consuming flames of world wars have not once set the American Continent ablaze. Perhaps some people even in the White House still nurture the illusion that they could survive a nuclear conflict, hoping that Europe would once more be the main battlefield.

A sharp but correct refutation of these delirious designs was given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question: "Only someone who has resolved to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious from it. Whatever might the attacker may possess, whatever means of unleashing nuclear war he may select, he will not achieve his goals."

In putting forward its draft declaration the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that there are not and cannot be circumstances, situations or positions giving states the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That would be a crime against all peoples and against life on earth itself. Every statesman who by virtue of his position is involved in the solution of the question of the use of nuclear weapons must bear in mind that he bears personal responsibility for mankind's destiny.

It is precisely that reason that the Soviet draft declaration contains a warning that states and statesmen who are the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons would be committing a very grave crime against mankind and those figures who venture to take such a step "will never be vindicated or forgiven." At the same time the Soviet draft declares any doctrines allowing first use of nuclear weapons and any actions pushing the world toward catastrophe to be incompatible with the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations. Nuclear energy, the Soviet document emphasizes, must be used only for peaceful purposes, only for man's benefit.

Adopting the declaration and thus firmly and unambiguously opposing the first use of nuclear weapons -- that, in the Soviet Union's opinion, is the least the United Nations could do immediately to restrain the dangerous development of world events.

The very adoption of this document would already be an important step on the path to the total elimination of a nuclear conflict -- the task in whose solution all peoples are vitally interested.

Other important issues also await solution on this path. They include, for instance, the prevention of the extension of military rivalry to space and the involvement of space in the arms race sphere. In seeking to contribute to the cause of safeguarding security in space, the Soviet Union has submitted for the United Nations' examination a draft treaty on banning the deployment of any weapons in space.

The session reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct dialogue on all aspects of halting the arms race in all areas of arms limitation and disarmament on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. But such talks could, of course, only be successful if they were conducted with the full observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

In the search for measures promoting the prevention of the threat of war, the Soviet Union has come out with a proposal to expand the zone of application of confidence-building measures in the military sphere. It has stated its readiness to extend these measures to the European part of the USSR -- on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states. It has also advocated talks with interested sides on confidence-building measures in the Far East. The Soviet Union, as is well known, has expressed itself in favor of proposals to proclaim northern Europe and the Balkans, Africa and the Near East nuclear-free zones and has advocated the creation of zones of peace in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. The USSR welcomed the Mongolian People's Republic's proposal on the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. It resolutely advocates the speediest abolition of existing hotbeds of tension and a political settlement of conflict situations. In brief, the Soviet Union is in favor of all opportunities leading to the normalization of the international situation and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear conflagration.

There is no task more important today than the defense of peace. The Soviet Union is confident that its line toward its effective solution will meet with the support of all honest people on earth.

BOOK CITED ON DEFENSIVE ROLE OF SOVIET DOCTRINE

LD161144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 16 Nov 81

["The Truth and the Fabrications About Soviet Military Doctrines" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- Assertions alleging that Soviet military doctrine includes plans for a sudden incursion into Western Europe of the "blitzkreig" variety are the fabrications of U.S. propaganda. This is stressed in the book "Groza Yevropa" ("Threat to Europe") which has just been published in Moscow. The book, which has been prepared by the Soviet Committee for European Security, proves the untenable nature [nesostoyaelnost] of the myths being spread in the West about the "Soviet threat".

"In Soviet military policy," the book notes, "there exists a clear understanding that neither 'scaring' [ustrasheniye] nor 'pressure', nor the threat of aggression can impose its political system upon another social system or force it to change its own order [stroy]. These things can only increase the threat of the occurrence of conflict." The Soviet Union considers that it is necessary to place the political threat" but "in general on the exclusion of war as a means for solving international problems."

The book, which is written by a collective of authors, underlines that Soviet military doctrine is of a purely defensive character. It would be wrong to impute theories that figured in Soviet theoretical works of the sixties to Soviet military doctrine of the eighties, the book states.

The authors recall that at the start of the sixties, the "United States, which had a big nuclear missile superiority, was threatening the Soviet Union with massed nuclear strikes." In those specific conditions the need for creating a superiority in armed forces was indicated.

The balance that was established weakened the military threat. "Improvements in technology and an increase in the supplies of nuclear weapons made a nuclear war once and for all unthinkable. Always proceeding from the principle of retaliatory, defensive actions, Soviet military doctrine began in the new conditions of the seventies and eighties not only not to speak of the need for victory in a nuclear war but, even more than before, it put a stress on its prevention, on supporting the military balance of power and on lessening the level of military confrontation [protivostoyaniy) by means of military detente.

The authors demonstrate the untenable nature of the practice in the West of directly comparing the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO troops. They recall that the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states must defend a territory covering overall 23.5 million sq km of which 22.5 million is the territory of the Soviet Union. That is more than the United States, Europe and China all together. The NATO armies must defend only 2 million sq km which is 11 times less.

"The Soviet Union, which has the NATO bloc opposing it in the west, is at the same time subjected to a threat in the east from the two U.S. nuclear fleets in the Pacific Ocean and from China with its increasing nuclear potential and the numerically strongest army in the world."

In these conditions, the Soviet Union must, for reliable defense, "distribute its forces all along the perimeter of its borders and moreover, concern itself with approximate parity on the world's oceans."

CRANSTON'S L.A. TIMES SALT ARTICLE NOTED

LD171204 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] San Francisco, 17 Nov, TASS -- Senator Alan Cranston (California), deputy leader of the Senate Democrats, has called on the U.S. administration to resume without delay the SALT process. He writes in the Los Angeles TIMES that the torpedoing of the treaty, concluded following negotiations with the participation of three administrations and signed by a U.S. president, has damaged confidence in the United States. The U.S. national security was weakened and the arms limitation process reversed.

The senator points out that the United States and the Soviet Union voluntarily observe on a bilateral basis provisions of the SALT II treaty. This treaty in its present form contains important provisions which could be accepted by Reagan and his advisers on an obligatory basis.

Given the ratified treaty which enters into force, restoration of the SALT process and lessening of tension, Cranston stresses, it would be possible to start reducing the inflated nuclear arsenals.

The senator stresses that the U.S. administration should give up insisting on "full linkage" between the SALT process and the Soviet Union's "behavior". The United States must understand that the "full linkage", that is no arms control talks until the Soviet Union behaves like the United States, is a chimera.

Cranston criticised the Reagan administration's increase in military spending. The President proposed that more than needed be spent on the U.S. security needs and, probably, more than the U.S. economy can endure, he writes.

'ZERO OPTION' IN ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

Shishlin Comment

LD161812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A well-known West German public figure, Prof Uta Ranke-Heinemann, in connection with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with the journal DER SPIEGEL, pointed out the importance of the USSR's proposals to ban the development and manufacture of any new types of mass destruction weapons by means of a treaty. At the microphone is commentator Nikolay Shishlin:

It is of course understandable that in the light of the forthcoming visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG very much is being said and written about the position which the Soviet Union will adopt in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, and about the influence which the European states could have on the course of these talks. It is natural that, again and again, both commentators and political figures return to the interview which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave to the West German journal DER SPIEGEL. In this interview two features, two aspects, show through very clearly and strongly.

The first aspect is one of the truth, when the facts are enumerated precisely, just as they are, with no omissions, without any reservations. The second aspect is the desire for peace, which rests precisely on knowledge of the truth, on knowledge of the real state of affairs and the magnitude of the danger in the present tension of the international situation. As for good will for peace, this is authoritatively demonstrated by the constructive position which the Soviet Union is adopting concerning talks with the United States on medium-range nuclear missiles, and now it is expected that following these talks next year the process of strategic arms limitation will be resumed, or at least that the Soviet-American talks on this question will be resumed.

In this respect I want to draw attention to the so-called zero option which is now being much discussed in the West. There the argument runs approximately like this: The zero option is possible, so to speak, and by this they mean dismantling the Soviet missile systems and NATO's abandonment of the implementation of the well-known Brussels decision on the introduction of the new U.S. missile systems. In other words the zero option is envisaged as a return to the imbalance which existed before; that is, the West would then attain the aim for which it is striving, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union at the lowest possible cost. This, of course, is not a constructive attitude, and it seems that it is impossible to hold on to it; it also seems that in itself the aspect of truth, coupled with the clear desire for peace, amounts to a sufficiently strong means and position to pave the way toward a real solution and real progress in the field of nuclear missile limitation.

Proposal's 'Propaganda Ruse'

LD171146 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Ranking U.S. officials have made several statements concerning the administration's position during the upcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear disarmament in Europe due to begin on 30 November. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev, who takes a look at this position:

At first glance the U.S. approach to the talks strikes [one] as radical and appealing. Judge for yourselves. The United States seeks the total dismantling and destruction of all nuclear arms missiles in Europe. This position, known as zero option, is advocated by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Eugene Rostow, who is director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. If all nuclear missiles are scrapped, Europe may one fine day become a nuclear-free zone, setting a worthy example to the rest of the world. However, news analysts are skeptical about U.S. proposals, and with good reason.

The zero option proposal is nothing but a precondition. According to it, the USSR would have to scrap not only its SS-20 missiles deployed in response to the modernization of NATO's theater forces, but also the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. In exchange, the United States is going either to reduce or abandon the planned deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. So great is Washington's obsession with making Europe a safe place that even the moving of SS-20 missiles from Eastern Europe to the Urals, or even still further away, is not enough. But how about American nuclear carriers deployed in Western Europe, U.S. missiles launched from the sea or air, and also French or British nuclear weapons that can reach this nation? God forbid. In Washington's views, it's impermissible to even discuss it. In other words, the U.S. administration would like to see this country stripped of all its medium-range facilities, while the NATO bloc, led by the United States, would preserve its nuclear potential targeted against the Soviet Union.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has told the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that such a position is a demand for a special approach to the United States and that it has nothing in common with objectivity or realism. Washington's approach is not constructive. It's a pretext to kill the talks in order to later on accuse this country of deadlocking them.

Attempts to deprive the Soviet Union of its land-based missiles is nothing new. Years ago the Carter administration made a similar attempt during the SALT II talks. At that time Washington insisted on scrapping some heavy Soviet strategic missiles. At present they want to do the same with medium-range land-based missiles. Washington hopes that once land-based missiles are scrapped it will gain superiority, because as Western military experts claim, the United States has more sea- and air-launched missiles. And that's why neither Eugene Rostow nor Alexander Haig would like to discuss U.S. and NATO's nuclear carriers launched from the sea or air. Even Western observers are skeptical about Washington's sincerity when they hear about this zero option. It's widely believed that by proposing it the United States simply wants to blunt and calm down antinuclear protests in Western Europe.

The zero option, with its obvious disregard for the security of the other side, is a propaganda ruse all the more deplorable since it cashes in on the aspirations of millions of West Europeans who do not want war.

U.S. PLANS TO HOLD TNF TALKS 'ONLY FOR SHOW'

PM171027 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by international observer G. Dadyants "Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Excerpt] As is well known, the USSR signed with the United States, and was prepared honorably to fulfill, a second strategic arms limitation treaty , known as SALT II. We suggest agreeing on halting not only each and every test of nuclear weapons but also halting their further production in order to limit and then totally abolish stockpiles of these weapons. We suggest banning the development and creation of any new types of weapons of mass destruction. We come out with specific proposals for considered and just measures to reduce tension and eliminate hotbeds of conflict wherever they may be -- on the enormous expanses from central Europe to the Far East, including the Near East, the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean.

Unfortunately the leading Western powers, especially the United States, are as yet displaying no interest in talks on these questions of vital importance to mankind. The SALT II treaty has in fact been frozen in Washington. The term "detente" has now been replaced by the term "antidetente" in the Western press. In response to the Soviet peace initiatives plans are being elaborated for the deployment of new MX missiles, the military budget is being fueled with renewed force, and demands are being made for NATO "arms upgrading" to counter the imagined "Soviet threat."

The subject of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which are claimed to have disrupted the correlation of forces between the two blocs and to have created a threat to West Europe, has been pushed particularly hard recently. In reality approximate parity exists between NATO and the USSR in terms of medium-range armaments. In an interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL, L.I. Brezhnev quoted the following figures: The NATO countries have 986 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and the Soviet Union has 975 units of similar armaments. The situation did not change even after the USSR began to replace obsolete old missiles with new ones. When we adopt one new SS-20 missile, we remove and scrap one or two old missiles.

In other words, in the process of replacing obsolete missiles the overall numbers of our missiles have not only not increased but have decreased, and the total yield of our medium-range potential has also declined.

The gentlemen who are kicking up a fuss about the USSR's "intolerable superiority" in medium-range weapons forget that they themselves are modernizing their own missiles by putting 6-7 warheads in the place of 1 or 3. NATO already has a 50-percent advantage in terms of the number of nuclear warheads which can be delivered on target in one salvo. If anyone can speak of arms upgrading, then it is the Soviet Union in the face of the mounting threat from NATO.

It is well known that Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe are scheduled for late November. But the United States would like to talk only about the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the new U.S. missiles intended for West Europe. The United States prefers to "forget" about its forward-based weapons and the nuclear weapons its allies possess. What is this? Stupidity? Or an attempt to thwart the talks before they have begun?

It looks as though they intend to hold talks only for show while the true aim of the transatlantic strategists, on the pretext of USSR "obstinancy," is to force the West European countries to agree to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. "West Europe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is being adapted to the latest aggressive turnabout in U.S. military doctrines at the price of colossal perils for the peoples living there. To neutralize mobile missiles, retaliatory strikes with a great yield would have to be delivered against their supposed regions of deployment."

A grim warning but as clear as could be.

The Soviet Union is not seeking any armaments advantages for itself. We want the United States and NATO to measure our security by the same scales that they measure their own. The task of the forthcoming talks is to translate the principle of parity and equal security into the language of specific commitments.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON CEMA, FRG, U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM161353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Having celebrated the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Soviet people continue to work with great enthusiasm to implement the next tasks of communist building. Through their daily shock labor they implement the ideals of Great October, strengthening the motherland's might and defending world peace.

These November days show particularly clearly how great are our country's international prestige and its influence on the course of world development. Striking evidence of this is provided by the numerous congratulatory messages on the Great October holiday sent by fraternal communist and workers parties, foreign public organizations and state leaders from all continents, published in the press in the past week.

Our motherland's steadfast commitment to peace and its most profound concern for mankind's future meet with the appreciation and gratitude of millions of peoples all over the world. The world warmly approved the words uttered by L.I. Brezhnev at the gala reception in the Kremlin on 7 November: "On this festive day," he said, "we can assure one and all that the Soviet Union will do its utmost to vindicate the peoples' hopes and will firmly and unswervingly uphold the cause of peace, and freedom."

Pooling Efforts

Working people in different parts of the world are immensely interested in life in the land of October and in the other socialist states. They know that the building of a new society and the struggle for lasting peace -- the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties -- are indivisible.

A world of creation -- that is mankind's picture of the socialist community of peoples. Relying on the advantages of socialism, international mutual assistance, multifaceted cooperation and integration, the CEMA countries have recently achieved a considerable increase in their economic and scientific and technical potential. In the seventies their rates of increase in output and national income were almost double those of the developed capitalist states.

Implementing the directives of the fraternal party congresses, the community countries are solving diverse and ever more complex and profound tasks on the path of further developing the new society. They have set themselves a goal of immense importance -- the transformation of the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical collaboration.

The pooling of efforts and resources, conscientious labor and close integration ties enable the fraternal countries to successfully overcome the adverse influence of the world energy and raw material crises. Currently, they must implement their creative plans in a troubled international atmosphere of growing opposition and often blatantly hostile actions on the part of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The fraternal countries' strength lies in their unity, genuine solidarity and international cohesion. Their cooperation is particularly important today for solving the complex and large-scale economic problems and defending working people's revolutionary gains against the subversive actions of imperialism and reaction.

Most of the CEMA states made a confident start to the present 5-year plan and took a new step forward in economic and cultural building. The reports coming in from the fraternal countries tell the same story. They talk of the scale of socialist competition, the growth of social and production activity and skillful work to overcome difficulties that arise.

Working people in People's Bulgaria have sought out extra reserves for increasing production efficiency in all spheres of the national economy. The 9-month targets for improved labor productivity, net industrial output and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements were overfulfilled. Average monthly earnings rose and domestic trade increased. Measures are being taken for full implementation of the annual plan by metallurgical and construction enterprises and enterprises in some other sectors which failed to meet the planned targets.

The GDR is developing successfully. This is graphically demonstrated by the results of the past 10 months. Compared with the same period last year, national income increased 5 percent and industrial commodity output increased 5.6 percent. Having launched socialist competition, GDR industrial workers are already 2.4 working days ahead of the annual plan target. People working in agriculture have also done a good job. They have substantially overfulfilled the meat, milk and egg production plans.

The 60th anniversary of the people's revolution was marked with good results by workers and herdsmen in Mongolia. Over 9 million young animals are currently being raised at Mongolian livestock units and on pastures, which is over 600,000 more than at the same time last year. The 9-month targets for output and sales of industrial products, improved labor productivity, shipments and retail trade were overfulfilled. Party organizations are making increasing demands on leading cadres and are mobilizing workers at cooperatives and state farms to ensure the well-organized wintering of livestock.

Intense, creative labor is currently underway in Hungary, Romania, Cuba and Czechoslovakia, where, despite a number of adverse factors and difficulties, a marked production increase has also been achieved. In fraternal, heroic Vietnam, competition is widening for a fitting greeting to the Communist Party's 5th Congress, which is to be held next March.

The further growth of the community countries' economic potential and the strengthening of their indissouble friendship and collaboration make world socialism's prestige even greater. Its confident and mighty progress delights our friends, and even our enemies have to reckon with it.

In the Interests of Detente

L.I. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG is bound to make an important contribution to implementing the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist policy. Soviet people, who unanimously approve the foreign policy activity of our party and state, support the course toward further developing good relations between the two countries. The FRG public awaits the Soviet leader's visit with great interest, believing it will serve the cause of strengthening and expanding these relations, which are an important element of world politics on which stable peace in Europe depends to a considerable degree.

DDP reports that official FRG Government spokesman (K. Bekker) said on the radio that in Chancellor H. Schmidt's view dialogue between the two countries' statesmen and the exchange of views and opinions are highly important, especially in difficult periods of international politics, and they must not be interrupted.

Relations between the USSR and the FRG are developing in many spheres. Business circles in the republic note with satisfaction that the 1970 treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG and the subsequent agreements have led to substantial shifts in mutually advantageous economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Here are a few figures which convincingly demonstrate that this cooperation is developing pretty well and has good prospects. Compared with 1970, Soviet-West German trade has increased more than tenfold and last year reached R5.8 billion.

The task, set during the 1978 summit, of doubling trade between the two countries in 1976-1980 compared with the previous 5-year period was successfully fulfilled. Today the FRG is one of the Soviet Union's leading trade partners among the most industrially developed countries of the West.

The expansion of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the FRG has not only been quantitative, the ties have also changed qualitatively. The sides have embarked on the joint implementation of major, long-term cooperation projects and several agreements have been signed on coproduction. It should be said that more than 1,500 West German firms, most of them medium-sized or small, are currently partners of Soviet foreign trade organizations; Soviet orders enable them to create jobs for hundreds of thousands of FRG citizens.

The present level of Soviet-West German trade and economic relations, which undoubtedly benefit both sides, is a good basis for their further expansion and deepening. The other day Federal Minister of Economics O. Lambsdorff assessed economic ties between the USSR and the FRG, saying that they have facilitated the normalization of political relations between the two states and have made a substantial contribution to detente.

Of course, the onward development of mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems was due primarily to the improvement in their political relations and to positive actions in the international arena in favor of detente and the strengthening of peace. It is to be expected that the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit meeting will be an important new step in the development of good-neighborly relations between the two states and will contribute to the normalization of the European and world political climate.

Fundamental Question

The past week, full of complex international events, has again contrasted two opposing tendencies inherent in the world of socialism and capitalism. While the USSR has been persistently and resolutely striving to eliminate the danger of war and avert a nuclear holocaust, aggressvie militarist circles in the imperialist states, headed by the United States, have been feverishly building up their arsenals of weapons in an effort to achieve military superiority and change in their own favor the correlation of forces in the world arena. With the recklessness of men obsessed, the stooges of the U.S. military-industrial monopolies are stooping to anything -- deception and blackmail, pressure and slanderous propaganda, demagoguery and cajolery -- in their attempt to denigrate the USSR's honest peace-loving policy and to force their allies to join in the monstrous arms race on the bogus pretext of combating the "Soviet threat."

Readers are familiar with U.S. leaders' public statements on the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it. These sinister statements have caused an outburst of indignation throughout the world, particularly in Western European countries. They are condemned by sober-minded politicians in the United States, too. Thus, P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, addressing a Senate committee session, described comments by ranking figures in the present administration to the effect that the United States can wage and even win in a "limited" nuclear war as a "highly dangerous strategy," an "illusion" and a "myth." "The Reagan administration's foreign policy is a national laughingstock," a New York TIMES political commentator writes. "Cabinet members are making rash statements on nuclear arms and are publicly correcting one another...." "Western Europe is wondering whether alliance with such an America is useful," the writer notes.

The day of struggle against the threat of nuclear war held this week in the United States was a powerful protest demonstration against the arms race and the Washington administration's militarist course. At 147 universities and colleges in 42 states there were meetings, assemblies and demonstrations at which scientists and doctors, public and religious figures and experts in various spheres said a decisive "no!" to nuclear war.

But U.S. leaders, ignoring the will of the American and world public, continue to play with nuclear fire. R. Reagan recently held a press conference. His comments there showed that the White House ringleaders are not just coolly talking about the possibility of nuclear conflagration but are actively preparing for such a war. Commenting on R. Reagan's answers to correspondents' questions, CBS noted that "the President effectively repeated his statement on the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe."

Eliminating the danger of nuclear carnage and ensuring the reliability of peace is the main, fundamental question of the present day. We can be confident that the policy of peace and international cooperation will prevail over the adventurist course of recklessly building up tension and fanning hot conflicts in various regions of the world. But, more than ever, this victory needs combined efforts by the socialist countries, all peace-loving forces and all peoples to bar the way to war and consolidate the cause of detente and peace.

The ideas and proposals expressed by L.I. Brezhnev in his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL found a very broad response throughout the world. The precise, clear stance and the specific steps aimed at averting war are close to the hearts of and comprehensible to the peoples and are getting increasing support from the world public, as attested by numerous continuing press comments and statements by public figures and politicians. These stress the exceptional importance and topicality of the Soviet leader's proposals, which are a further deepening of the main avenues of the struggle to strengthen peace, for detente and to curb the arms race contained in the peace program for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The peoples' struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament continues. It grows every day. By their vigorous activity in the world arena, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are introducing into the life of mankind a spirit of optimism and confidence in the future. They will not deviate from this noble path, but will continue to do everything possible to free the peoples from wars and to ensure their peaceful future.

FRG INSTITUTE DETAILS EAST-WEST TRADE FIGURES

LD111218 Hamburg DPA in German 0007 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Real trade between the European members of CEMA and the OECD states stagnated last year. Whereas the smaller CEMA countries are currently "having to cope with considerable economic difficulties," the prospects for Soviet trade with the West are assessed "more favorably" by the German Institute for Economic Research [DIW].

The Soviet Union currently has "no balance of payments problems" with the West, with the result that higher grain import requirements could be financed, according to the latest DIW weekly report. Because of a "very unsatisfactory harvest" again (170 to 180 million tons), the Soviet Union in the view of the experts, will have to import at least 40 million tons of grain in the 1981-82 economic year, over half of this probably from the United States.

The Soviet Union's leading role among the CEMA countries (in Europe this includes Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Hungary) in trade with the OECD is underlined by the fact that it has now been able to further its share of East-West trade to 50 percent.

The institute reported that although, nominally speaking, the East European exports to the OECD countries increased considerably in 1980 (more than 21 percent). As did East European imports from there (nearly 12 percent), these figures simply reflect the substantial price increases.

The report further makes it clear that the deficit in the East European trade balance with the Western industrial countries was halved last year to $3 billion. The USSR (plus $500 million) and Romania ($100 million) were even able to achieve an export surplus. Bulgaria's balance of trade reached equilibrium. The overall deficit in the 1976-80 5-year plan period $38 billion for all countries, except Bulgaria and Romania, was higher than in the preceding 5 years ($23.5 billion). Using the export-import ratio as a yardstick, DIW writes, East Europe's situation in trade with the West was nevertheless clearly improved."

INTERNATIONAL KANTIAN SYMPOSIUM HELD IN RIGA

PM061605 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 3

[LATINFORM report: "International Symposium of Philosophers"]

[Text] An international symposium entitled "I. Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason' and the Present Day" organized by the Latvian Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, the P. Stuchka Latvian State University and the Latvian branch of the USSR Philosophical Society opened in the republic's capital on 27 October. The symposium is devoted to the 200th anniversary of the publication of the main work of the founder of classical German philosophy. His "Critique of Pure Reason" was first published in 1781 in Riga.

Taking part in the symposium are scholars from 10 countries of three continents -- Europe, Asia and America. Soviet philosophers represent the academic institutes and VUZ of Moscow, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Alma-Ata, Vilnyus, Yerevan, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Tartu and many other cities.

The symposium was opened by Academician V.A. Shteynberg, chairman of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences organizational committee.

Those assembled were warmly greeted by corresponding members of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences V.O. Miller, rector of the P. Stuchka Latvian State University.

The first report, "V.I. Lenin and Kant's Philosphy," was delivered by T.I. Oyzerman, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Moscow). Then the plenary session heard a number of other reports from Soviet experts in Kantian philosophy and their colleagues from Bulgaria, Britain, the GDR, the FRG, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Japan.

It was noted that Kant's creative legacy enjoys great popularity. Many of his works have been published in the USSR, including selected works in six volumes. In Kaliningrad a museum of the great philosopher has been created and the university in the same city regularly publishes scholarly works by Soviet Kantian experts. Focusing attention on theoretical questions linked with the development of Kant's ideas, those taking part in the symposium are at the same time examining present-day bourgeois philosophy's attempts to use these ideas one-sidedly in its own narrow class-based interests.

The opening of the international symposium was attended by I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and V.S. Klibik, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section.

The international symposium will last 2 days.

ATTACKS ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS, PROPERTY IN U.S.

Jewish Activists Blamed

LD162206 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 16 Nov, TASS -- A new terroristic act against Soviet diplomats was staged in New York. Twelve shots were fired into the residence of the Soviet envoy to the United Nations in New York's suburb Glen Cove. It was established that aimed fire was made from an automatic weapon of great killing power. It is by chance that nobody was hurt by that bandit sortie.

Immediately after the shots had been fired, an anonymous telephone call was made to the editorial office of the United Press International. The caller said that the attack had been made by the "Jewish Defence League." That terroristic organisation uniting the Zionist scum in the USA is engaged in hostile activity against Soviet citizens.

It is conducting a systematic campaign of threats and intimidation with regard to the Soviet representation and its staff members. In an interview to the U.S. mass media, the ringleader of the "League" Kahane said impudently yesterday that he "applauds" the terroristic action. The brazen provocateur, being certain to get away with impunity, threatened to step up the hostile campaign against Soviet diplomats and Soviet citizens.

It is noted here that the U.S. authorities who talk so much about the need of combatting terrorism are actually taking no steps to cut short the criminal activity against foreign citizens. Meanwhile, it is no secret to anyone, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the USA, who the organizers of premeditated provocations are.

UN Report Card

LD071108 Moscow TASS in English 2953 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 7 Nov, TASS -- Bomb explosions, arson in buildings of diplomatic representations, acts of vandalism and hooliganism, intimidation and threats of physical elimination -- such are the manifestations of a broad terroristic campaign which is conducted against UN accredited missions of socialist countries and also progressive developing states and national-liberation movements. Attention to criminal connivance on the part of the American authorities at these provocative actions was again drawn to in the course of the meeting of the UN committee on host country relations.

The report, prepared for the meeting, enumerates numerous terroristic actions that foreign diplomats and their missions in New York were subjected to this year alone, particularly against diplomats of the USSR's representation at the United Nations, and Soviet employees working at the UN headquarters. The document stresses that the most scandalous were hooligan attacks on children of Soviet employees last spring.

It is to be admitted that a whole series of provocative incidents and terroristic acts against Soviet representations and their employees were not given due attention on the part of the American authorities, said the USSR's representative S.A. Ordzhonikidze. None of the terrorists was punished. We believe that such a state of affairs is absolutely intolerable. The authorities of the host country must take effective steps in order to protect, not in word but in deed, foreign representatives from provocative terroristic actions.

The participants in the meeting resolutely demanded that the United States should stop activities of the bandit "Omega-7" grouping and other terroristic organizations and create normal conditions for work of the foreign representations.

FAILURE, DESTRUCTION OF TRIDENT MISSILE REPORTED

LD161730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 16 Nov (TASS) -- A test launch of a Trident missile from the American submarine Benjamin Franklin, which has been specially modernized for this type of weapon, nearly ended in catastrophe. As the AP agency reports, 55 seconds after the launch, near the coast of Florida, the missile unexpectedly changed direction and deviated from the planned course. As a result of this it had to be destroyed. This was the second such incident with Trident missiles.

BOGACHEV ON DESTABILIZING IMPACT OF SUBMARINE

LD121654 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 12 Nov 81

[By TASS military affairs commentator Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS -- On November 11 the first Ohio submarine was handed over to the U.S. Navy in a formal ceremony in the city of Groton, Connecticut.

U.S. Vice President George Bush, who spoke at the ceremony, said that the new missile-submarine complex would help enhance stability in America-Soviet strategic relations.

Within the next few years the Pentagon is going to fit out the Ohio submarine with Trident II missiles, which are also known as SLBM D-5. The purpose of these missiles, according to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, is to deliver strikes at hardened missile siloes, that is, to conduct a counterforce disarming offensive.

Thomas Downy, a well known U.S. military expert, has admitted that the so-called "counterforce potential," or the ability to deliver pinpoint strikes at strategic enemy targets, is only important to a country which plans an act of aggression. The official document of the U.S. Arms Control Impact Statements," directly states on page 109 that the deployment of Trident II missiles by the United States on submarines may destabilize the strategic situation.

This shows that George Bush's statement on the "stabilizing character" of the new American missile-submarine complex is obviously intended for simpletons.

The stabilization of the world military-political situation, in which, according to George Bush, the United States is interested as well, would be promoted if Washington adopts the Soviet proposal on the limitation of the deployment of new submarines, those of the Ohio type in the United States and similar ones in the USSR, and by a ban on the modernization of the existing ballistic missiles deployed on those submarines and on the development of new ones. These Soviet proposals, as is known, have been declined by the U.S. administration.

"As a result, the United States has built the new Ohio submarine armed with Trident II missiles, while an analogous system, the Typhoon, was built in our country. So, who has stood to gain?" Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

'ADVENTURIST' NAVY SECRETARY LEHMAN CRITICIZED

PM061035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 3

[A. Matveyev article: "Washington 'Hawk'; Militarist Ambitions of U.S. Navy Secretary"]

[Text] Every policy throws up its own heroes. The U.S. administration's obsession with achieving military superiority over the USSR is bringing into the Washington limelight people whose ideas under different circumstances would appear mad.

Yet they are held by those who occupy the highest state posts in the U.S. military hierarchy.

One such person is U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman. Despite his relatively young age, he is a mature "hawk." From 1977 through 1980 he was chairman of the Defense Advisory Committee of the Republican Party National Committee. He was involved in drawing up the U.S. President's election program, which maintained, quite groundlessly, that the United States is lagging behind the USSR in the military sphere and demanded an unprecedented buildup of American military might.

However, Lehman has really spread his wings in the post of Navy secretary. Starting with a speech in the Senate immediately after his appointment to the post, Mr Lehman began championing such views in numerous speeches, interviews and press statements that he even made an impression on worldwise American politicians.

The secretary speaks out in the vein that preparation for war with the Soviet Union is, he says, "the priority task and basis of the U.S. military-political course." War itself, in the opinion of this newfound "strategist," is "possible and admissible under modern conditions." Monstrous? Undoubtedly. But what is this if not a logical development of the thinking of other high-ranking persons who say that "there are more important things than peace...."

Lehman does not confine himself to the public exposition of these mild concepts. He is in a hurry to implement them. Calling a special press conference, the secretary familiarized journalists with a program to build up the American Navy. He announced that the administration intends to increase the number of warships to 600 and set up 3 new aircraft carrier groups, increasing their number to 15. At the same time Lehman maintained that "this is the minimum level of the Navy necessary," or so he claimed, to counter "Soviet expansion at sea." He demanded that the U.S. Navy acquire the possibility of "blocking the Russian fleet" in the USSR's territorial waters -- in the regions of Kamchatka and the Kola Peninsula.

The new U.S. naval strategy, according to Lehman, is aimed at increasing strength in the world ocean and provides, above all, for the strengthening of NATO's flanks. Its purpose is to acquire the capacity to "make strikes on the Kola Peninsula" and block the Soviet fleet's northern exit to the Atlantic. The secretary has clearly shown who threatens whom -- the Soviet Union or the United States. The self-assured American "hawk" has set his sights on the entire world ocean. It is his conviction that the U.S. Navy must "be capable of conducting combat operations against the USSR Navy simultaneously in all vitally important regions of the world ocean -- in the region of the Far and the Near East, in the Indian Ocean, in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, in the north and east Atlantic and in the Pacific." As we see, American "vital interests" are growing daily on land and at sea. The Pentagon is already starting to measure them in oceans, parts of the world and even hemispheres.

John Lehman started with allegations that "the USSR is building up its naval might on a dangerous scale" and ended with a hysterical appeal: "Our national security demands naval superiority.... We must be capable of destroying our enemies." It is known that the authorship of such "ideas" rightfully belongs to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. He declared even before Lehman: "Access to vitally important resources and the strength of the Western alliance depend on our ability to establish supremacy at sea.... Terms such as 'equivalence' and 'parity' mean nothing. We must have naval superiority. Supremacy at sea is essential to our security." As we see, only superiority suits the Navy secretary and his boss. They will not agree to less.

Mr Lehman has gone so far as to urge Washington to adopt a strategy allowing the possibility of making a surprise nuclear strike on the Soviet Union with land- and sea-based strategic weapons under conditions where the U.S. leadership considers this "necessary," and "not after receiving signals from the early warning system."

The bellicose secretary's statements were evaluated as adventurist even in the Western press. But he did not calm down even after this. As the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL reported, during his tour of Europe Lehman made a flight on an AWACS aircraft based in Iceland and viewed northern regions of Europe with the help of the equipment installed on board. He was apparently preparing to "blockade" the Soviet fleet....

Lehman has a special liking for the U.S. Marines. They are particularly dear to his heart because, according to the secretary's own words, since World War II the Navy and the Marines have already "been used to support U.S. foreign policy" in more than 170 instances. In other words -- for punitive operations in various parts of the globe against liberation movements and states that have charted paths of progressive change. The Marine Corps reorganization undertaken on Lehman's initiative is to ensure that it can continue to play the role of a big stick in U.S. aggression against disliked states.

Lehman has a still more ardent love of cruise missiles. He demands that both surface ships and submarines be equipped with them so that with their help, the United States can alter the strategic situation and the correlation of forces in its favor by creating an additional nuclear potential.

Without especially considering the consequences, even today Lehman is continuing his provocative sallies, which are causing ever-increasing disquiet among the U.S. NATO allies. It was no accident that the U.S. State Department once tried to disavow certain statements by Lehman.

The overfree statements of Lehman and other "hawks" on questions directly concerning problems of preserving peace on earth arouse serious concern among American congressmen. They believe, not without grounds, that such irresponsible, extremist aspirations and a tendency toward adventurism in people endowed with power certainly do not contribute to ensuring the security of the United States itself.

For the time being, however, it all goes no further than an expression of concern. You cannot help getting the impression that the secretary's statements seem to have been sanctioned from above.

As for the international public, its attitude to the plans of Lehman and those who back him has been exhaustively expressed by L.I. Brezhnev, who emphasized in his speech at the dinner in honor of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic: "There has never been a period in history when states' policies and the destinies of entire peoples on all continents have been manipulated as shamelessly and as cynically or with such overt egoism as imperialism's aggressive forces are now doing."

KRAMINOV SCORES U.S. LEADERSHIP POLICIES

PM160851 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 45 Signed to Press 5 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Article by D. Kraminov (ZA RUBEZHOM chief editor)]

[Excerpts] No party has ever been as constantly and consistently persistent in pursuing its course as Lenin's party has in pursuit of its peace policy. No other state has ever struggled so purposefully and daily over such a long period as the land of the soviets has struggled and continues to struggle for the implementation of this policy. For 64 years the CPSU and Soviet state have indefatigably, resolutely and vigorously striven to restructure international relations on a peace-loving basis, to eliminate war as a means of resolving conflicts and disputes between nations and to widen and deepen friendship among all peoples.

In these efforts they are inspired and led by the perspicious and far-sighted directions of the great Lenin. Speaking at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers and Soldiers Deputies the day after the proclamation of Soviet power and validating the need to adopt a decree on peace, he said: "Our appeal (to start peace talks immediately -- D. Kraminov) must be aimed at the governments and the peoples.

We cannot ignore governments because that would mean delaying a possible conclusion of peace and the people's government dare not do that. At the same time, we have no right not to appeal to the peoples as well. Everywhere governments and peoples are at loggerheads and therefore we must help the peoples to intervene in questions of war and peace."

For more than six decades, following Lenin's behests and struggling for peace, the Soviet Union has appealed to governments, suggesting the substantiating, clearly delineated ways of peacefully solving international disputes, and has appealed to peoples, urging them to step in and avert war and actively contribute to rapprochement between nations and countries. Only ignorance or ill will can explain the frequent reiteration in recent times of the ridiculous notion that the Soviet Union is declaring its readiness for talks and is appealing to the foreign public over the heads of governments merely for reasons of expediency, brought about by what it deems an unfavorable development of the situation. Talks with governments and appeals to peoples have always been and remain the foundation of the foreign policy of the first socialist state, which is defending the interests of all working people in the international arena.

The Defense of Peace Is a Very Important Task

The danger of war in general and nuclear missile war in particular has been, is and will continue to be the chief threat to the interests of the working people of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the whole world. Even the exacerbation of tension caused by the aggressive and adventurist circles of U.S. imperialism and the NATO military-political bloc increases beyond measure the moral and material burden which is borne primarily by the working people. The increase in military expenditure which Washington forced on its bloc allies in May 1978 -- 3 percent annually taking price rises into account -- led to increased taxes and a marked reduction in appropriations for social needs in the United States and other NATO countries. Working people are being deprived not only of basic services and medical assistance but also of work on a mass scale.

War, the danger of which is becoming ever more real, threatens an even greater number of working people with loss of jobs and also with loss of life. Even the first strikes in the "limited" nuclear war planned by the U.S. nuclear maniacs could, according to their estimates, kill tens of millions of people, mainly working people.

The capitalist elite, growing fat on the arms race, is endeavoring with typical cupidity and cynicism to save its property from the ravaging flames of war. The purpose of the production of the neutron bomb, launched in the United States by order of the current President, is precisely to leave intact the wealth accumulated or rather plundered by the monopolies at the cost of the barbaric, programmed and mechanically implemented destruction of millions and millions of workers and peasants dressed in soldier's greatcoats and their brothers and fathers who stayed behind at the factories and in the fields.

From the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which proclaimed Soviet power, to the 26th CPSU Congress, Lenin's motherland has remained steadfastly loyal to the tasks enshrined in the decree on peace -- "the liberation of mankind from the horrors of war and its consequences." Appealing to the peoples on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPSU Central Committee said: "Let us curb the arms race, let us deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war!"

A Deliberately Aggressive Course

The more persistently and resolutely the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, supported by peace-loving forces all over the world, struggle to eliminate the danger of war and to avert a nuclear holocaust, the more recklessly the aggressive militarist circles of the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, behave.

Having recovered from the humiliating failure of the military adventure in Vietnam, which led to U.S. international isolation, and the Watergate scandal, which reflected the political crisis within the country, the U.S. leadership is trying to recover its old positions of dominance by sharply increasing U.S. military might, crudely imposing its will on the NATO allies and Japan and widely deploying its armed forces in very important parts of the Third World in order to effect direct and violent interference in the developing countries' internal affairs.

The accelerated buildup of U.S. military might, which began in the mid-seventies, reached unprecedented peacetime proportions by the end of the decade. The artificially created atmosphere of war hysteria enabled aggressive and adventurist circles closely linked to the military-industrial complex to seize power in the country. Their main aim in the international arena was to wreck detente, liquidate its achievements and bring back the cold war.

Deliberately and cynically discarding all agreements and accords with the Soviet Union, the new U.S. leadership steered a course toward achieving military superiority as soon as possible. In its very first year the new administration planned to spend $180 billion on increasing and improving the U.S. arsenal. In the first 5-year period -- the program runs, as the President said, "to the end of the present century and beyond" -- it is planned to spend $1.5 trillion on arms. "Our plan," the President said, attempting to justify the program, "is all-embracing. It intensifies and modernizes the strategic triad -- ground-based missiles (above all the large MX ballistic missiles carrying 10 independently targeted warheads -- D. Kraminov), sea-based missiles (like the Trident, designed for the Trident submarines which the Soviet Union proposed should not be produced -- D. Kraminov) and bombers (armed with cruise missiles -- D. Kraminov).

Secretaries and presidential aides, suffering, like many U.S. politickers and generals, from logorrhea, have stated publicly on many occasions that the purpose of their arms program is to achieve not only military superiority over the Soviet Union but also the kind of U.S. nuclear missile forces deployment which would enable the United States to start and wage both a "limited" and prolonged nuclear war. These statements have been made again and again by senior administration spokesmen and are echoed by the mass news media with the obvious purpose of accustoming Americans to the idea that such a war is possible and permissible and even to make them confident of a U.S. victory.

The ease with which the military-industrial monopolies' henchmen, on the false pretext of combatting the "Soviet danger," managed to impose on the United States an unprecedented and incredibly expensive arms program turned their heads. With the recklessness of men possessed they are now trying, on the same thoroughly false pretext, to force the same monstrous arms race on the United States' NATO allies and also Japan. By resorting to crude political pressure and blackmail, Washington forced NATO member-countries to increase military expenditure.

Then Washington forced on the NATO countries the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. By this decision the U.S. militarists, unhappy with the restrictions imposed on the United States by the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, attained two substantial goals: First, they dramatically changed in their favor the military balance between the USSR and the United States, a balance recognized by and enshrined in the treaty; second, they are able to push their nuclear weapons almost right up to the Soviet border, which will enable them to strike not only at vital Soviet centers but also at strategic forces within the space of 4-5 minutes. Only conscious frauds and naive fools can irresponsibly assert that this decision does not upset the strategic balance in favor of the United States. They also deliberately fail to mention that hundreds of supersonic bombers with nuclear missiles and bombs on board are on permanent watch all around the Soviet Union at bases in NATO countries and that submarines armed with nuclear missiles are plying the seas near the Soviet Union.

Dangerous Madness

With this decision the American militarists were also pursuing another goal, the most important in their plans -- that of moving nuclear war away from U.S. territory by turning the European Continent into the arena for the first nuclear strikes. When such suggestions appeared, Washington's assiduous accomplices declared them to be an "invention of the communists." Then American leaders and generals started hinting more and more frequently and openly at the possibility and even the probability of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Finally U.S. President R. Reagan himself came out and stated openly that an exchange of nuclear strikes could take place in Europe alone, allowing America to remain aloof from the all-consuming flames of nuclear war.

Reagan's statement gave rise to an outburst of indignation not only in Western Europe, which Washington would like to condemn to destruction in order to spare the United States the horrors of nuclear catastrophe, but throughout the world. L.I. Brezhnev, answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question, noted in connection with this statement that "it is dangerous madness to count on victory in a nuclear war." He called on the United States to make a clear, unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal and to support the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session concerning the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. defense secretary, supporting and justifying the President's monstrous statement, hastened to give an assurance that it adds nothing new to the former and continuing U.S. policy, while the President himself, with the arrogance and tactlessness typical of the present administration, declared that the Soviet Union is allegedly trying to "drive a wedge between the United States and some of our closest friends in Europe." Stating with irritation that the "possibility of waging a nuclear war over Europe is a flagrant lie," the President, either through forgetfulness or by design, failed to mention the fact that the words which caused the justified indignation were spoken by him personally at a meeting with state and ideal editors, who told the whole world about it.

Alongside its efforts to strengthen U.S. positions in Europe with the help of the new nuclear missiles, the White House is feverishly extending the American "military presence," that is, creating bases and deploying troops in those parts of the world where major oil and raw materials reserves are to be found -- in the Near East, Africa and Latin America. The gamble on dictators -- American mercenaries like Somoza, the shah of Iran and As-Sadat -- provided unjustified. Somoza was thrown out and then punished by the Nicaraguan people. The vast and costly war machine created in Iran did not help the shah, who was America's prop in the Persian Gulf region, to hold on to power. The $3.5 billion allocated to the Egyptian war machine, which the former Egyptian president used to suppress his own people, did not save him from the people's retribution. Washington's plans for making Egypt a second Iran and replacing the shah with As-Sadat also proved fruitless.

Although the White House has not given up its bankrupt gamble on loyal or bribed dictators, the American leaders are having to go back to the colonialists' methods, condemned by history: seizing or keeping by force of bayonets -- backed up by bombers and missiles -- foreign lands which are rich in the raw materials and oil coveted by U.S. monopolies. Declaring these lands to be its "sphere of vital interests," Washington simply plans to occupy them. On the false pretext of defending the "Free" World -- that is, the world open to the exploitation and depredations of American monopolies -- against the "Soviet danger," American naval and air forces, together with landing forces, are being concentrated around the regions chosen by Washington. The Rapid Deployment Forces as it is called in the press -- troops equipped with the most modern weapons -- is intended and is being trained for interference in developing countries' internal affairs for the purposes of overt counterrevolution. Suppressing by force the national liberation and social movements to which Washington is trying to pin the false label of "terrorism," these troops will protect or install reactionary and dictatorial regimes which suit the White House.

The flagrant, arrogant attempt by the placement of the military-industrial complex who are now in power in the United States to plunge the world back into the worst times of the cold war, thwart the process of strategic arms limitation, turn Western Europe into a bridgehead for nuclear war and revive colonialist methods of seizing other people's natural wealth by armed force has aroused condemnation and resistance both among the peoples, including the American people, and in many statesmen and politicians. Even in the United States, where Congress has obediently rubberstamped the new administration's colossal, costly military programs, serious fears are being voiced increasingly audibly among sensible economists. Despite huge infusions of money, the country's economic organism continues to grow weaker. After a negligible 1 percent rise in industrial production, it fell again and has continued to fall throughout 1981. Inflation is growing, unemployment is increasing and the population's living standard is falling.

The Washington militarists and demagogues seek to discredit the people's antiwar movement, labeling it "pacifism," "neutralism" and "anti-Americanism." They constantly growl -- though without proof -- that the movement is inspired and organized by Moscow. On this side of the Atlantic there are obedient yes-men who zealously repeat this rubbish, showing no shame in vilifying hundreds of thousands of their compatriots who do not want to burn in the fires of nuclear war. Shielding the American nuclear maniacs, these yes-men seek to place the blame for the threat which has arisen on the Soviet Union. People who lay claim to "objectivity" share this blame equally between the United States and the USSR, deliberately ignoring the fact that the Soviet Union puts forward one proposal after another leading to the limitation of the strategic arms race and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, while the United States is equally constant and persistent in rejecting them, thereby stepping up the arms race and bringing the danger of such a war closer.

In the course of 1981 so far, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, having set forth a broad, realistic program for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war at the 26th CPSU Congress, has repeated many times the basic provisions of this program in public speeches, messages to international conferences and organizations and talks with foreign state and public figures visiting Moscow. He set them forth again in answering questions put by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. The just and purposeful, open and honest, peace-loving Soviet policy is well known to the whole world.

The noble, peace-loving efforts of Lenin's motherland and the cradle of the new socialist world are warmly approved and supported on all continents and in all countries. Rejecting the malicious threats, abuse and hysterical lamentations of American cabinet secretaries, diplomats and propagandists, broad strata of the working people feel and understand that the Soviet Union expresses their aspirations and fights for their interests.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY LINKS WITH DPRK PROVINCE NOTED

SK151049 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Some time ago a delegation of the North Hamgyong Province trade unions committee led by Comrade (Kwon Yong-han), chairman of the committee, visited Primorskiy Kray. During its weeklong stay, the Korean guests visited [name indistinct] museum, the Krasnaya Vympel -- a ship belonging to the Pacific Fleet -- construction sites, industrial enterprises and Vladivostok.

Before returning to his country, Comrade (Kwon Yong-han) said: Our visit to Primorskiy Kray was instructive and interesting. We were able to gain firsthand knowledge of the achievements made by the workers in the kray. We were warmly and kindly treated wherever we went. I wish the workers in the kray new success in their work.

The delegation's visit is one of many instances showing the friendship existing between the workers of the two countries. Primorskiy Kray and North Hamgyong Province are neighbors sharing a border. In 1945 the Soviet Army deployed in Primorskiy Kray began attacking Japanese Army bases in Korea and brought freedom to Korea by defeating the common enemy. There were not a few people from Primorskiy Kray among the Soviet troops who fought heroically for the liberation of the Korean people. They took part in combat missions to liberate Chongjin, Najin and other cities in North Hamgyong Province.

When DRPK workers were engaged in constructing a new life, the Soviet people extended fraternal assistance to them. Diesel-powered ships carrying construction materials, oil and farming tools sailed to the DPRK from ports in Primorskiy Kray. An assortment of Primorskiy Kray technicians were dispatched to the country to aid in organizing health and educational systems, reconstructing and developing the economy and training workers and technicians.

Since Korea was liberated, the borderline between Primorskiy Kray and North Hamgyong Province has become a border of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. The people of Primorskiy Kray and of North Hamgyong Province have been sharing revolutionary achievements, maintaining a close relationship.

Several years ago, a porcelain factory, the first of its kind in the Far East, was erected in Vladisvostok. This prompted the start of business relations and an exchange of letters between the workers of the factory and those of the Kyongsong factory -- one engaged in the same line of business -- in the DPRK.

Whenever they come to Primorskiy Kray, Korean friends devote their attention to the work of the workers in the kray. Such practical relations are maintained between forestry and fishery officials, agricultural experts, sailors and cultural and educational functionaries of the two countries. It has become a tradition that the two sides exchange delegations in various fields. This is beneficial to both sides in better organizing work and sharing experiences.

In this regard, the mutual cooperation between the medical workers of the two sides is notable. When a Primorskiy Kray medical delegation went to the DPRK at the invitation of medical personnel in North Hamgyong Province, it directed its attention to herbs being used in medical treatment. With great interest the delegation inspected herbal gardens cultivated at hospitals in the province. Now, a herbal garden is cultivated in the hospital in (Kiut), which lies at the center of the kray. Meanwhile, a group of Korean medical personnel who visited Vladivostok and Nakhodka directed their attention to cardiological centers established in those cities and to advanced diagnostic methods. During their visit, medical people in Vladivostok shared their experiences with the Korean colleagues.

Whenever delegations from each side meet, they note with satisfaction that workers of both sides are very much interested in the culture, history and arts of the other side. For instance, it has become a tradition that on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a Korean film week and Korean book week are observed in Primorskiy Kray, and the same thing happens in the DPRK on days of significance to the Soviet people.

That people in Primorskiy Kray are very much interested in the culture of fraternal Korea can be seen from the fact that in the Vladivostak municipal library there are many Korean books, among which are novels by Yi Ki-yong and (Han Ki-chong). Those who read these Korean books are the students of the Far East National University, where some time ago a ceremony was held to mark, for the first time, the graduation of students majoring in Korean. Now Primorskiy Kray has Korean specialists of its own, including experts on Korean affairs, translators and [word indistinct].

Comrade (Marchenko), chairman of the Primorskiy Kray Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and director of the Cultural Department of the Executive Committee of the Primorskiy Kray Soviet, has said as follows: Our friendship with the workers of North Hamgyong Province is developing each year. All the exchanges of delegations, cooperation between workers' groups and technicians, and events held by each side to mark significant days of the other side help promote understanding and friendship between Primorskiy Kray and North Hamgyong Province.

In short, we are neighbors and close friends. We always welcome and warmly greet Korean guests.

Message of Greetings

SK130420 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Message from Comrade (Valyagin), vice chairman of the Primorskiy Kray Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society -- recorded in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] Dear Korean friends: On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, on behalf of the activists of the Primorskiy Kray Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the working people of our kray, I extend congratulations to you.

Like other Soviet people, the people of Primorskiy Kray also value the friendship between the peoples of our two countries and are making every effort to further develop and consolidate it. The Soviet people extend solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

Long, friendly and practical ties have been maintained between us and the working people of People's Korea. For instance, Far Eastern seamen always work the sea lane linking Primorskiy Kray and ports of People's Korea. Fishermen of the Soviet Union and Korea cooperate well in exchanging information and carrying out joint fishing operations in the Pacific Ocean, and scholars of the Far East also maintain ties with scholars of People's Korea. The ties between the residents of North Hamgyong Province, which shares a border with the Soviet Union, and the working people of Primorskiy Kray have also become traditional.

Party delegations, trade union delegations and delegations of rice-growing workers, education workers and other groups have actively visited each country this year. The people of our kray always warmly welcome Korean visitors, and we firmly believe that our ties will be further strengthened. The Soviet people are always faithful to their internationalist duty, and they will make every effort to consolidate the fraternal relations between our two countries.

In Primorskiy Kray alone, scores of industrial and agricultural enterprises and organizations are members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Among them is the Vladivostok ship repair plant, of which I am in charge. Every year, the workers of our plant partipate in numerous events held on significant days in the lives of the peoples of our two countries.

We wish the working people of socialist Korea great achievements in their work to promote the welfare of their fatherland. We also wish the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, which is observing the 36th anniversary of its founding, continued successes in the work to consolidate the friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

USSR, DPRK SIGN FISHERY PROTOCOL FOR 1982

SK110353 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee was held in Moscow on 9 November. The 1982 protocol on development and cooperation in the fisheries field between the two countries was signed during the meeting.

According to the protocol, both sides will exchange fishery experts and conduct joint research activities for securing fishing operations in the northwest Pacific.

The DPRK delegation headed by Comrade Hwang Mun-nok, vice chairman of fisheries committee of the DPRK, toured various fishery research institutes of our country while in the USSR. For example, the Korean guests visited a fishery research institute in Leningrad and expressed great interest in the research activities of the institute. The DPRK delegation also toured the Leningrad fishery technical school, which trains Korean fishery experts. The school is under the direct control of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry.

Radio Comment

SK130614 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee recently concluded in Moscow. The 1982 protocol on cooperation in the fisheries sector was signed by the two countries during the meeting.

The fisheries industry has become an important sector in the national economies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. In recent years fishery workers in the two countries have had many successes. This proves that cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in this field has long been successful. The Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee was organized to promote fisheries work and to guarantee success in such future work. A regular meeting of the committee is held in Moscow and Pyongyang on a rotational basis.

Important issues for the development of the fisheries industries of the two countries were discussed at the Moscow meeting. Fishing operations involving the mackerel, pike, salmon and [words indistinct].

Fishing quotas for the USSR and Korea in Korea's East Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk were decided at the meeting. At the meeting, proceeding from the unchangeable friendly relations between the two countries, the Soviet side increased the fishing quota for Korea in Soviet territorial waters as requested by the Korean comrades. The meeting also discussed in detail scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in the fisheries industry. At the meeting the two sides said that thanks to the active participation in the cooperation in the fisheries industry, the two countries successfully attained their fishing plans last year.

The meeting agreed that cooperation among scholars from the Soviet Pacific fisheries industry and [words indistinct] research institute and the East Sea fishery research institute of People's Korea will be enhanced, and exchanges of fishery experts from the two countries will be increased.

The meeting also reached agreement on extensive exchanges of scientific and technological books concerning the fisheries industry. The meeting prescribed regulations on the joint research activities in the fisheries industry.

Comrade Bulchenko, deputy minister of the Fishing Industry of the USSR, congratulating members of the delegations of the two countries for their successful completion of the meeting, said that cooperation between the two countries in the fisheries industry will be beneficial for the two countries and will contribute to developing cooperation between them.

Comrade Hwang Mun-nok, vice chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee, who is leading the DPRK delegation, said the successful completion of the regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee will contribute to developing cooperation and friendship between workers of the fisheries industry in the DPRK and the USSR.

FRIENDSHIP OF SOVIET, DPRK SEAMEN NOTED

SK130502 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Every year scores of vessels belonging to the Far Eastern Maritime Administration call at ports of the DPRK. Every time they meet Korean friends, the Soviet seamen receive the very best impression. Comrade (Markin), second in command of the diesel ship (Latty Smirnov), has told us:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] It was 7 years ago that I first visited Nampo Port in the DPRK. Since then, I have visited that fraternal country many times. Last October, our ship transported cargo to Najin Port to be used for the national economy of the DPRK. Shown the best care by our Korean friends, our seamen enjoyed the International Club and had a chance to tour the time-honored places of the port.

The last visit made five times I had visited the port. Every time I have visited the port, I have noticed discernible changes. For instance, the last time I could see that more loading and unloading equipment and devices of various kinds had been installed and that the port area had been further beautified and expanded as had the urban area. I could see new multistory apartment houses and new streets and plazas.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend fraternal greetings and best wishes to our Korean friends of Najin Port and to all seamen of the DPRK.

Radar Repaired

SK120112 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The DPRK ship (O Sang Paek Ho) anchored in the port of Alexandria had radar trouble and had to be repaired rapidly. The crew of the Korean ship requested help from a Soviet ship, the Rusanovo, anchored in the port, and technicians from the Soviet ship repaired the radar. The Korean crew expressed deep appreciation to the Soviet crew for its assistance. Thanks to the Soviet crew's assistance, the DPRK ship could leave Alexandria port on time for its scheduled sailing. This was reported by a Moscow radio reporter.

MONGOLIAN POLITBURO MEMBER ON MPR-USSR RELATIONS

PM161017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by D. Maydar, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "Following Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar — In the lives of young states there are key moments which determine the course of their historical development for many decades. For our country such a decisive event was the unforgettable meeting between D. Sukhe-Bator and V.I. Lenin in Moscow on 5 November 1921, the day the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia was signed.

The past 60 years have shed a particularly vivid light on the significance of that portentous meeting. You admire again and again the wise resolve of those who stood at the crucible of the Mongolian revolution and were able to make the correct choice in the very first months of people's power. In friendship and cooperation with Soviet people the creators of our party and state saw the basis for their motherland's independence and prosperity.

It is profoundly symbolic that the Mongolian delegation was received by the leader of the world proletariat on the eve of the anniversary of Great October now celebrated as a truly international holiday of the working people of the whole world and all progressive mankind. The ideas of October brightly illumined the path of the Mongolian revolution and inspired our people to a resolute struggle against their oppressors and to great achievements. Mongolia became the world's first country to follow the heroic example of Soviet Russia. The victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia and our country's transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the anguished stage of capitalism, served as practical confirmation of the great truth of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of a noncapitalist path of development for backward countries and peoples.

V.I. Lenin's talk with the Mongolian delegation open up new horizons for our people. The great thinker's behests were the foundation of further revolutionary transformations in Mongolia. Special significance attached to Lenin's statements on the need for the all-round consolidation of the party and the people's state, the way of creating the new economy and the development and consolidation of the class alliance and fraternal friendship with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. They served as a specific guideline and program of action for the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the people's government in the struggle for national and social liberation and the elimination of the vestiges of feudal relations.

The agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between People's Mongolia and the RSFSR, concluded with Lenin's participation, is a document of enormous historical significance. This was the first international act in the history of world diplomacy to incorporate the new principles of international relations proclaimed by Great October -- the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and independence, fraternal cooperation and mutal aid. Lenin defined the agreement as a treaty of friendship, equality and fraternity. The agreement was a reliable guarantee of the unshakable quality of our people's revolutionary gains, promoted the conservation of peace and security in the Far East and made a contribution to the consolidation and development of the international liberation movement.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship is rich and multifaceted. As our country has advanced along the path of building a new society, this friendship has been constantly strengthened and has risen to increasingly lofty peaks.

The strength of our fraternal friendship was graphically manifested during the joint actions by Soviet and Mongolian troops against the Japanese militarists in the region of Halhaiin Gol. It was tempered and strengthened in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. The following facts are of note: At the height of the fierce fighting against the fascist invaders, the Soviet Army was given a column of tanks built with funds collected by Mongolian working people. Sheepskin coats, felt boots and convoys transporting meat arrived at the front from the Mongolain steppes -- that was how our people helped the Soviet people in their heroic struggle.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid signed in January 1966 in Ulaanbaatar during the official visit of the USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was a notable milestone in the history of international relations. The treaty's special significance lies in the fact that it was concluded at an important juncture -- when the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] had entered the period of the completion of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

The fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union rose to a qualitatively new level after the visit to Moscow by a Mongolian party and government delegation and the signing of joint documents in October 1972 providing for the coordination of economic policy, the coordination of national economic plans, close scientific and technical cooperation and the establishment of direct links between the two countries' party, state, economic and social organizations.

The result of 60 years of fraternal cooperation is expressed impressively and graphically in the socialist reality and bright flowering of People's Mongolia, which has become a dynamically developing state with a modern diversified economy, a flourishing culture and constantly increasing well-being for the working people. Mongolian industry is developing at an accelerating rate. In all it now produces as much output in 4 minutes as it produced in the whole of 1922!

Our industry accounts for about 40 percent of gross social product and approximately 30 percent of national income. It is notable that industrial enterprises constructed with the aid of the USSR generate about 90 percent of electricity and produce about 90 percent of metal-working output and 80 percent of coal extraction.

The scale of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is borne out particularly convincingly by the erection of the Erdenet mining and enriching combine -- one of the world's largest. The Mongolsovtsvetmet joint economic association is operating highly efficiently. Recently the world warmly greeted a remarkable manifestation of our cooperation -- the joint flight by Soviet and Mongolian cosmonauts.

The volume of aid which the Soviet Union renders Mongolia is increasing with every passing year. In the present 5-year plan it will double compared with the previous 5-year plan. It will be directed primarily toward the consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture, especially stockraising.

We are well aware that aid is not rendered to us from a surplus supply and is not easy for the Soviet people, who are resolving tasks of unprecedented scale.

Economic ties between Mongolia and the Soviet Union are becoming increasingly extensive and diverse with every passing year and are developing on a mutually advantageous basis. The volume of trade exchange between our countries is constantly growing. Mongolia supplies the USSR not only with traditional livestock products, but also with many light industry products, nonferrous metal ore and other output.

The main condition which can ensure the implementation of creative plans is peace. That is why the party and government of People's Mongolia are waging a resolute struggle for the consolidation of universal peace and security and the consolidation of detente and international cooperation and against the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism. The recent initiative of the MPRP and the MPR Government on the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean has been highly assessed by the progressive world public. In the noble cause of safeguarding lasting peace on earth, our republic marches hand in hand with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The complete unity and close cohesion of the MPRP and the CPSU are the cementing basis of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Exchanges of experience and cooperation on questions of ideological and party organizational work and the coordination of actions in the international arena have become an effective forum. The effectiveness of political and economic cooperation between our countries is enhanced by the regular meetings between comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev.

Today the Mongolian people are working with tremendous enthusiasm to implement the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which opened up new horizons for our country. Socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the initial year of the 7th 5-Year Plan is broadening daily, and on the eve of October dozens of collectives have reported the ahead-of-schedule completion of the year's production targets. Rural workers have raised over 9 million young animals and harvested quite a good grain crop.

All our achievements are inextricably linked with the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The MPRP and the MPR Government will continue to tirelessly strengthen this great collaboration, to bear aloft the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism and to seek new successes in building a socialist society on Mongolia's ancient land.

U.S., PRC PURSUE UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST AFGHANS

LD162310 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Afghan armed forces have carried out successful operations against bands of counterrevolutionaries in the provinces of Logar and Wardag, seizing many American and Chinese weapons. Radio Moscow's observer Leonid Ponomarev elaborates:

Washington and Beijing keep waging an undeclared war against the Afghans. From the United States and Beijing, Afghan counterrevolutionaries get ever greater amounts of weapons and ammunition and money. American, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani instructors train bandits, send them to Afghan territory and coordinate terrorist actions. The Indian press agency says the American Central Intelligence Agency is giving special maps to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistan and carrying out raids on peaceful settlements in Afghanistan. The maps are printed in Washington and they show strategic facilities, so to speak. The authors insist these facilities should be destroyed. What are these facilities? Well, they include consumer goods factories, food plants, electric power stations and bridges. When the saboteurs commit raids on settlements, they destroy schools, mosques, hospitals and libraries and kill civilians.

Now American armchair strategists would like to put their terrorist activity on the so-called professional basis. What's more, the American CIA is reported to have drawn up a list of terror for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries under which every explosion, assassination and arson, for instance, is backed with money. So you see, CIA leaders would like to enhance what they call the material incentive of mercenaries.

The terrorist actions are only part of the undeclared war the United States and China are waging against Afghanistan. American and Chinese strategists are also trying to use political sabotage. For the third time, Washington and Beijing have imposed the so-called Afghan issue on the United Nations. But no Afghan issue exists. Every nation has a right to choose the form of government that meets the needs of society. Ever since their revolution in 1978, the people of Afghanistan have been building a new life. They are carrying out changes for the better. They are ridding the country of feudal vestiges, and they want to use the fruits of modern civilization on a level with all the other nations. But reactionary groups are trying to set obstacles. This is a gross violation of the right of the Afghan people and an unconcealed armed interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This is the essence of the situation around Afghanistan.

As American and Beijing politicians try to impose an Afghan issue debate on the UN General Assembly, they hope to divert the attention of the world public from really topical issues and to conceal their aggressive actions. Take for one the mounting U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Bright Star war games under way in Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. By any measure the United States is drilling its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force under Middle East conditions and endangering countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf and countries adjacent to the region.

Press 'Afghan Question' at UN

LD170958 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 17 Nov, TASS -- The United States and China are stepping up their gross intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and doing everything possible to prevent the settlement of the situation in southwest Asia. This is illustrated by the debate on the so-called "Afghan problem" imposed on the U.N. General Assembly by the imperialist and hegemonistic forces.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has become the target of a large-scale international conspiracy inspired by the United States and China, Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, said in his address. We strongly deplore the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" at the United Nations. We believe that the General Assembly would discharge its duty by condemning the ever escalating aggression from without that is orchestrated by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, he said. The imperialists and hegemonists are using the slander campaign against Afghanistan as a smokescreen to camouflage their adventuristic plans in that region and the Persian Gulf.

As for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it is seeking the earliest possible political settlement of the situation in the region, and it is this objective that is pursued by the peace proposals of the Afghan Government, providing primarily for the discontinuation of armed or any other intervention in the country's internal affairs, the Afghan delegate stressed. Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's permanent representative at the United Nations, pointed out that there existed and vigorously operated the forces which, in pursuit of their own ends, were arming and financing Afghan counterrevolution. The leading role in these activities has been assumed by the United States, with Beijing not far behind. The Soviet delegate pointed out that the organizers of the armed aggression against the Afghan people were no longer denying their involvement in that gross violation of international law. For instance, this year the United States has set aside almost 100 million dollars to train and equip bandits in special camps on Pakistani territory.

As for the position of the Soviet Union, it fully supports the proposals of the Afghan Government and stands for the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, for the complete and unconditional termination and guaranteed non-resumption of armed or any other intervention in its affairs, and also for the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighours. The Soviet Union views Afghanistan as an independent non-aligned state and believes that Afghanistan should in future, too, have precisely this status.

Pakistani delegate Shah Nawaz denied in the teeth of the well-known facts that the territory of his country was being used as a base of operations by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries totally contradicting facts, the reports of the international press and the statements of American politicians. He claimed that there were no camps in Pakistan to train bandits to conduct armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD141450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TASS) -- Shah Muhammed Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was in Moscow on 13-14 November en route to New York.

PRESS REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Attack in Kabul

PM161003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Twxt] Kabul, 5 Nov, TASS -- Counterrevolutionary elements have made a provocative onslaught against residents in a district of the Afghan capital. During the night of 4-5 November they carried out a number of subversive acts seeking to disrupt the tranquillity of life in Kabul.

A mass rally of the city's working people was held here today. The resolution adopted by participants expresses the Afghans' readiness to defend the gains of the April revolution against the intrigues of the hirelings of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Report From Kandahar

PM111629 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 November publishes on page 3 under the headline "Reportage From Kandahar" a 2,000-word dispatch by correspondent V. Snegirev in response to Voice of America allegations that this city has been seized by counterrevolutionaries. Snegirev denies these allegations by describing his recent visit to the city, including a meeting with the governors, and telling of the "normal life" in progress there. Admitting that Kandahar lies in a "vulnerable position" in view of its proximity to the Pakistani border and to the counterrevolutionary camps on the other side, he claims that this is why Kandahar is frequently the object of "imperialist propaganda and plots." However, he cites the example of how the latest plot to seize Kandahar was "foiled", and concludes with the words of an inhabitant of the city: "The bandits will not turn our life back."

GOSR Celebration

PM101555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov, TASS -- Friendship is strengthening between the soldiers of the Afghan People's Armed Forces and the troops of the limited contingent of Soviet forces which are on Afghan territory at the request of its government. On the eve of Great October, Soviet officers and men visited their Afghan friends and talked to them about the Soviet people's life and the socialist economy's successes.

A celebration meeting of Afghan-Soviet friendship was held to mark the 64th anniversary of Great October. Lt Col (Mobina), chief of the Political Section of an Afghan units, speaking at the meeting, called for a further strengthening of ties between the armies of the two fraternal countries. He dwelt in detail on the great economic help which the Soviet people are giving to their Afghan brothers in these difficult days for the young republic.

Those assembled greeted the speech by the Soviet forces' spokesman with friendly applause. After the meeting there was a concert. Soldiers' songs and the music of the USSR peoples could be heard over the military settlement long afterward.

State of Agriculture

PM161125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 6

[V. Sidenko article: "Fruits of Revolution"]

[Text] The fall of 1981 has been generous to the Afghan agricultural worker -- arable farmer and stockraiser alike.

Visitors to Afghanistan can see this with their own eyes. Here are some revealing figures.

The gross harvest of staple agricultural products will exceed that of 1980. It is planned to harvest 4.5 million tons of grain, wheat accounting for 3 million tons of that total. Some 850,000 tons of vegetables and cucurbits, 410,000 tons of fruit, and 500,000 tons of grapes will be harvested. The cotton and sugar beet harvests will also show an increase.

Stockraisers -- and stockraising is an equally important sector of Afghanistan's agriculture -- have also performed quite well. According to Afghan figures, by the end of the year the number of cattle will reach 3.75 million, the number of sheep will reach 18.9 million -- including 4.6 million karakul sheep -- and the number of poultry will reach 6.6 million. It is anticipated that by the end of the year the country will have produced 515 million eggs, and 1.5 million karakul pelts.

It is not only thanks to nature that these indicators have been achieved. In general nature is not overly generous to those who live in these parts. Under the old regime Afghanistan was one of the poorest countries in the world. Per capita national income was less than $100 a year.... The climate there is harsh.

Because of the natural conditions arable farming is restricted to just a few areas. Yields are poor. Water is scarce over most of the territory, which is one of the main reasons for the nomadic way of life....

A great deal lies behind this year's agricultural performance indicators. First and foremost there is the impact of the 1978 April revolution and the work of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanstan [PDPA] to ease the hard lot of rural workers, who suffered centuries of oppression at the hands of feudal landowners. Revolutionary Council Decree No 8 "on land," which heralded the start of a radical reorganization of agriculture, entered into force as long ago as the end of November 1978. It envisaged limiting land ownership, giving free plots of land to landless peasants and peasants with little land, creating cooperatives to jointly cultivate sown areas, creating peasant mutual aid funds, giving peasants state aid, and so on.

This decree's importance is still as great as ever. It must be said, however, that in the April revolution's first phase (April 1978-December 1979) a number of deviations expressed in the underassessment of the peasantry's traditional mentality, in an enthusiasm for peremptory decisionmaking and in formalism were allowed to occur in the implementation of the reform. And Amin's criminal activities threatened to nullify the positive results of the party's work in rural areas altogether. As a result, the peasants' faith in the April revolution was shaken. The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan -- imperialist and hegemonist forces which had unleashed an undeclared war against the people's power -- did not fail to exploit this.

However, the healthy forces within the party were able to gain the upper hand. The second stage of the April revolution began. Above all, the peasants' trust had to be restored and it was necessary to involve them in the revolutionary transformation of the country by taking into account their traditional way of life and religious beliefs and acting through words, not coercion. The land reform continued. The renewal of life in the countryside is being implemented in the course of the development of the cooperative movement. New machine and tractor stations are being created.

About 700,000 hectares of arable land expropriated from big feudal owners have been distributed among needy peasants. About 296,000 families have become owners of plots. A Revolutionary Council decision has canceled the debts of 860,000 peasant families to the state for 1978-81.

But certain rectifications have been made to the implementation of the reform. For instance, while formerly, during the first stage of the revolution, peasants were given land confiscated from landowners without the corresponding legal documentation and, fearing the feudalists would take it away from them again sometime, they did not sow their new plots, now together with their land they receive the relevant documents. Another important innovation is the decree adopted in August 1981 laying down procedures for land utilization. In particular the decree provides for the conservation of Waqf land (that is, land belonging to Islamic institutions) and land surpluses belonging to the plots of religious figures and tribal leaders and elders who have been of service in combating the counterrevolution. The owners of land who fled abroad under the influence of counterrevolutionary propaganda but who have returned home under the amnesty are either given back their plots, assigned a new parcel of land of the same size, or paid monetary compensation.

The creation of the National Fatherland Front, in which the peasants occupy a fitting place thus gaining access to direct participation in deciding the country's fate, has helped to strengthen the PDPA's links with the peasant masses.

On 20 June this year the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "on land reform in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]" reform at the present stage aimed at eliminating feudal remnants in the countryside's economic and social life.

A law "on water" and a statute "on the use of water in agriculture" are currently in the development stage. The significance of these two acts is hard to overestimate for, as they say in the countryside, "a peasant has two legs; one is land, the other water."

In accordance with the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform has supplied Afghan peasants, at reduced prices, with 6,000 tons of improved wheat strains, 800 tons of rye seed and 33,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. At the same time purchase prices have been raised for several types of agricultural products. Grain crops have been sown on the scale envisaged by the plan -- on a territory 5 percent greater than last year. Soviet aid to the Afghan countryside has also played its part.

There is one more -- special -- reason for the Afghans to feel satisfied with what has been achieved. After all, the building of a new life is taking place under conditions where the intervention organized by the United States, China and local reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan is continuing. The bandits sent into the country operate predominantly in rural areas. They burn crops, destroy schools, kill party activists and the authorities' local representatives. They terrorize the peasants. They forcibly recruit young men into the gangs. In brief, they do their utmost to turn the peasants against the authorities, to disorganize the economy and above all its basis -- agriculture -- and, the main thing, to discredit the revolution. According to Afghan experts' assessments, the total damage caused to agriculture by the Basmaks amount to 1.5 billion Afghanis (100 Afghanis equal R1.4). The losses are great. The April Revolution's steps toward the transformation of the Afghan countryside are thus all the weightier, and the stability of the present regime in Afghanistan and the irreversibility of the changes taking place there all the more evident.

PRC ARMY CHIEF ON 'GOODWILL' VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD161608 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 16 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, accompanied by a numerous retinue, arrived in the capital of Pakistan yesterday. Islamabad is trying to pass this visit off as a "mission of goodwill". However, the true aims of the visit can hardly be concealed under this sign-board. Yang Dezhi is a figure prominent enough not only in the Chinese military hierarchy. He is also a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

That is why his present visit to Islamabad is by no means a visit of courtesy. Chinese and Pakistani leaders describe the relations between the two countries as "unique." Their uniqueness lies, above all, in close military and political contacts between Beijing and Islamabad, and in an increasing Chinese influence on Pakistani policy.

Thus far, China remains the largest supplier of armaments to Pakistan. The total sum of arms shipments has topped two billion dollars, according to the Western press. And still Beijing does not limit itself to arms deliveries alone. China has built an aircraft repair factory, builds strategic highways and maintains its military advisers there. Nuclear weapons development is going on in Pakistan reportedly with China's assistance. As time passes, the military political alliance between Beijing and Islamabad is becoming ever more diverse and broad in character. For example, Beijing even proposed to hold joint manoeuvres with its Pakistani partner, and expressed readiness to make available a test range on Chinese territory for setting off a Pakistani nuclear device.

Beijing regards Islamabad as a close ally in the realisation of its expansionist plans in the region. The Pakistani territory is known to be widely used as a place d'armes for an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a war started by Beijing and Washington. Islamabad stubbornly refuses to cease interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to come to terms with it on the normalisation of the situation. That anti-Afghan position is backed by Beijing and Washington which are using Pakistan to protract the conflict.

Beijing and Washington adopted the line of turning Pakistan into a source of constant threat to stability in south Asia and to security of Pakistan's neighbours. The decision of the present Washington administration to supply 3.2 billion dollars in military and economic aid to Pakistan means that the United States and China are developing cooperation in using Pakistan for their far-reaching goals in that region.

It does not take much to realise that the current visit of the Chinese military delegation to Islamabad is a sign of Beijing's desire to coordinate its efforts with those of the U.S. side in what is Pakistan's role in the current U.S.-Chinese rapprochement, above all, in the military field.

SRI LANKA DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF131430 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of representatives from the Social Democratic Party [as heard] of Sri Lanka has arrived in the Uzbek SSR at the invitation of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The first secretary of the Sri Lanka Social Democratic Party is heading the delegation.

The guests from Sri Lanka have visited one of the oldest cities of the Uzbek SSR, Samarkand. In Samarkand they familiarized themselves with historic sites of architectural importance and visited a number of local establishments. On 12 November they arrived in Tashkent, the capital, and visited the Lenin Museum and the State Museum of Arts. They also toured the exhibition of Uzbek industrial products.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS -- A group of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has arrived in Alma Ata. The DRA experts are scheduled to attend courses in Alma Ata on ways of dealing with agricultural diseases. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81 GF]

NEWS DISSEMINATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

BK141429 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Station observer's commentary: "Information Should Serve Peace and Freedom of Peoples"]

[Text] The establishment of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies was announced at a meeting of the Organization of Asian News Agencies [OANA] in Kuala Lumpur recently. Participants in the meeting called the event a step to the establishment of a more decent international exchange and circulation of information in the region.

The struggle to attain this objective was not started this year, our observer says. The problem is that the West is practically controling the international mass media. The so-called big four among the Western news agencies, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, REUTER and FRANCE PRESS, are in control of 80 percent of the telegraphic news in the capitalist world. They truly have a global network.

REUTER, for instance, circulates news in 153 countries in 6 languages. Having large manpower and financial resources and sophisticated technology at their disposal, the big four can deal with any competitor in the mass media field. Each of the four Western news agencies are operating as (?ordinary) transnational corporations. They are working for similar purposes -- namely, the largest possible profit and an oportunity to determine at will the selection and distribution of news.

It is for the same reason that news supplied by Western news agencies to developing countries carries a distinctive (?hue). As the Indian journalist Mankekar says in his book "Neocolonialism (?Through) the Mass Media," the big four are imposing on the developing countries a world (?pattern) which serves the political and economic interests of the West. The information they distribute builds a pro-Western image of world events, which quite often runs counter to the opinion of developing countries.

One cannot disagree with such an opinion. Let us look at Southeast Asia for an example. Radio broadcast listeners in Indonesia have perhaps listened to such radio broadcasting stations as the Voice of America, which broadcasts in many languages of this region, and the Voice of Free Asia which is located on Thai territory and run with the participation of specialized U.S. agencies.

The two broadcasting stations, which broadcast several hours daily, are expected to discourage progressive social reforms and national liberation movements. Lately Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have become their targets. Despicable slanders, the twisting of the objectives of events taking place in the two countries, attempts to blame Vietnam and Kampuchea for growing tension in Southeast Asia -- that is the kind of information circulated by the West in the countries of the region. Considering that similar information also fills the newspapers in these countries, one cannot find it difficult to imagine the intensity of Western propaganda influencing public opinion in Southeast Asia. Moreover, biased information pertaining to developing countries is circulated.

According to estimates, only 10 to 13 percent of the international news handled by the major Western news agencies in some form or other deals with developing countries. A similar ratio is also reflected in the flow of information. Based on data compiled by specialists, the volume of information channeled from Western to developing countries was 100 times larger than that flowing in the opposite direction.

One can understand that the situation in the field of information undoubtedly kills the national interests of developing countries. As a result of their endeavor, the developing countries have announced certain steps in an attempt to reform relations in the field of mass media. The need to carry out such a struggle was affirmed especially by the summit conference of nonaligned countries in Havana in 1979.

The final declaration of the Havana summit said that a concrete achievement had been made in the matter of cooperation in the field of information along the lines of the struggle for liberation from foreign domination and setting up national news agencies. This achievement was followed by the setting up of a series of international and regional news agencies by developing countries in their attempt to put up a common front against Western monopolist domination, establish cooperation and foster mutual assistance.

For instance, OANA, with headquarters in Jakarta, has operated for several years. It had 11 members, including ANTARA and Malaysia's BERNAMA. The establishment of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies at the OANA meeting reflects the growing struggle of developing countries against neocolonialism.

The struggle to put the international mass media on a decent course continues. The flow of information must serve peace and cooperation and set peoples free from the heritage of colonialism. This is the opinion of the majority of developing countries.

VIETNAMESE CP MESSAGE TO CPSU ON LENIN'S WORKS

PM121423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

By decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee the "Su That" (SRV) and "Progress" (USSR) Publishing Houses, with the participation of other publishing organizations in the two countries, have translated and published in Vietnamese the complete collection of V.I. Lenin's works (fifth edition) and 12 separate works by him.

Over the 10 years since the signing of the relevant protocol between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in 1971, 55 volumes and 12 separate works by V.I. Lenin have been published at a high artistic level with a total printing of 4.5 million copies. The publication of V.I. Lenin's works in Vietnamese is a priceless gift of the CPSU, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people to the VCP, the SRV Government and the people of Vietnam.

Since its formation, our party has always considered and still considers it its priority ideological task to disseminate the works of V.I. Lenin. As President Ho Chi Minh said: "For us Vietnamese revolutionaries and for the entire Vietnamese people, Leninism is not just a magic wand or compass. It is the sun lighting our way to ultimate victory, to socialism and communism."

The publication of the complete collection of V.I. Lenin's works is an exceptionally important event in our country's ideological, political and cultural life.

Allow us to take this opportunity, on behalf of the VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people, to express most cordial and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, its Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR Government, the Soviet people and all the workers and employees involved in publishing the works of V.I. Lenin. May the all-around cooperation between our parties and countries continue to develop steadily and be marked by splendid new victories.

With communist greetings.

[signed] The VCP Central Committee.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON ESPIONAGE IN POLAND

LD161718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (TASS) -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that the crisis situation is promoting the penetration of hostile intelligence into Poland. At the same time the subversive activity of the political enemy, which is striving to seize power and destroy the bases of the socialist state by sowing anarchy and stirring up hysteria and psychological terror against the representatives of the state administration, the public-political aktiv and all patriotic forces, is increasing.

A NATO program document concerning this aggressive bloc's strategy in relation to the socialist countries points out in particular that Poland has never before had such significance as now. Its position, its economic difficulties, its role in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and its historic links with Western states show that it is necessary to systematically follow the changes taking place in that country, the NATO document says.

In this context much attention is devoted, the paper notes, to developing contacts between Western trade unions which are controlled by intelligence services and the Solidarity trade union association, and to expanding ties with the Polish intelligentsia, cultural workers and journalists, many of whom, according to the adversary's assessments, can become an important propaganda instrument of the West in exerting influence on Polish society.

The interest in sociopolitical questions boils down to analysing and creating an appropriate atmosphere and moods among workers and young people, particularly students. Attention is also riveted on the activities of antisocialist groupings, above all their position and influence within Solidarity; and also the directions of development of this trade union and possibilities that it could lead the antisocialist opposition.

Intelligence service agents, using diplomatic status, have not only increased contacts and meetings with people from the areas of Poland and social circles of interest to them, but also enlist Polish citizens for spying and for supplying agents earlier recruited abroad. The military attaches of the embassies of NATO countries have significantly stepped up their espionage activities, as have foreigners coming to Poland, including many journalists. More than 100 foreign correspondents were expelled from the Polish People's Republic for such activity. At certain missions of capitalist countries in Poland, special posts have been created for ongoing contacts with Solidarity, and intelligence service agents have been appointed to some of them.

In exploiting the complicated situation in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, foreign intelligence services are providing broad material and political assistance to opposition and extremist groups which state that they are already prepared to seize power in the country. This help involves the transfer through semiofficial and illegal channels of funds and propaganda material concocted in the West, modern printing equipment and radio and television equipment.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

Part One

LD122350 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Part one of "summary" of Arkadiy Sakhnin article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

[Text] The weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published a report from its special correspondent Arkadiy Sakhnin, entitled: "Solidarity No! Counterrevolution." The author of the dispatch, who used to visit Poland before the critical events, recollects his previous departure from Warsaw.

With a group of Polish friends -- Arkadiy Sakhnin writes -- we were going to the railway station along the brightly-lit Marszalkowska Street, filled with a noisy and vivacious crowd. The advertizing neon lights glittered with various hues; there were cosy little cafes and fine shop windows, and bars resounding with music. Young people on sidewalks were humming tunes. A joyous atmosphere reigned.

Today, street lamps spread a dim light over Marszalkowska. People's faces show traces of tiredness. There are long lines in front of the shops were food articles are issued with ration cards.

In 1 year Poland was pushed far back in its development. Who knows how much time will be needed to make up the losses and bring back normal life?

Warsaw, just as the five other towns I visited, is swamped with leaflets, appeals, and posters -- colorful and in black-and white -- as well as slogans and newspapers with the word "solidarity" stamped on like a brand.

When we approach industrial centers, even from afar, the word "solidarity" is written in vivid colors on factory buildings. What hides behind that alluring, noble word in today's Poland? What kind of organization is it, and how does it work? -- Arkadiy Sakhnin asks.

Its bosses, each one separately with his group, for many years aimed at undermining the people's system, at digging deep under it to assure its fall. The forces of counterrevolution made use of everything for their attacks on the socialist system. Masking it carefully, and perfidiously adverzising their loyalty to the system, they created Solidarity under the guise of a trade union. Initially, they put forward very attractive economic slogans, although they were unreal slogans, unfeasible in the existing conditions.

At the Katowice factory I persued for a long time through a thick volume into which 5,200 demands -- called postulates -- were entered. They were put forward at innumerable meetings and conferences at production shops and other departments of that combine. Representatives of the management, party, trade union and other organizations later studied those postulates. Eleven commissions were formed. It was enough for anybody to object to any one of those demands, and Solidarity representatives would raise alarm, threatening with a strike. In this way all those 5,200 postulates were accepted. Scores of people -- the management, the heads of shop floors, party, trade union and social activists -- were busy for months with those postulates. Nearly all the 20,000-strong collective of the combine took part in innumerable meetings. And the workshops? They should have produced 4.5 million tons of steel. After all, the production process with its many urgent problems must be controled. But there was no time for that. There was a shortage of steel, so badly needed by the country. The work of the enterprises for which that steel was destined was thus disrupted. But in return Solidarity kept in its hands a powerful means to implement 5,200 postulates. So it cries all the time saying that the management neglects the interests of its workers.

How did it come about? What can I do? -- Edward Gawarecki, secretary of the enterprise party organization replied to my query. Solidarity transformed the demagogy and strikes into a tool for the fight for impossible postulates.

It is a great error to suppose -- the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA author continues -- that Solidarity is one uniform organization of people with the same convictions. In its leadership there are several groups, combating one another. However, the factor which unites them, the hatred of People's Poland, is stronger than that enmity. Taking advantage of the mistakes committed by the former leadership, they spout forth on whipping up emotions, putting forward pseudodemocratic slogans, acting on imagination with fine but unfulfillable promises -- Solidarity bosses succeeded in roping in many working people in Poland.

However, the basic mass of Solidarity rank and file is not at all uniform, either. It embraces people who are dissatisfied with something or other -- poor housing conditions, small wages, complaints at unjust treatment, and so forth. Then there are also among them those who were simply deceived by high-sounding phrases, crediluous people for whom it is not easy to see at once through the manipulations of political adventurers. Not a few people joined that trade union pushed by others: Why?, Everybody is joining and you are not?

In the initial period of the union's work such an atmosphere was created, so great a psychological impression was exerted, that not to enroll in Solidarity was becoming something unseemly, something one just could not avoid.

The main base of Polish labor is still faithful to the ideas of socialism and to their system. Why then, do these people strike? We shall understand this when we recall one more category of Solidarity members; these are -- how shall I put it? -- Polish "Red guards". Solidarity bosses call them groups keeping order. This is how they introduce order. Arkadiy Sakhnin quotes eyewitnesses on the details of the 7 August strike in the Sosnowiec coal mine. When the miners did not support the appeal of the regional Solidarity to stop work for 4 hours, its leader, 28-year-old technician Wojciech Figiel rang up the Slask-Dabrowa regional Solidarity committee, where a team of the order group immediately arrived. Some 30 enraged individuals, with cutthroats [rzezimieszkami] at their front, broke into the director's office demanding that he immediately leave the premises. The coal mine director, the party secretary and the trade department head were arrested by the strike committee. Then a meeting was called. At first people working on the surface or those who had not yet gone down the mine were roped in. Then the gang broke into dispatcher's office and he was ordered to tell the miners at the coal faces to stop working immediately. At 0800 the winches were stopped, as was the work of the mine. During the meeting the order group behaved extremely brutally. A group of miners who refused to leave work were brought up; they were manhandled and pushed to the microphone. But the people remained silent, as did a majority of those present. Maybe they would have dismissed the whole affair and gone back to work, but they realized full well that controls for ventilation and dirt-removing were on the surface, and those people were ready for anything. In other coal mines there were cases of air pipes being stopped up with clay, compelling people to leave the coal faces.

Solidarity, calling for strikes under any old pretext-- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes -- and stopping work with violence, cruelly deals with people who do not heed their appeals. The same thing also happened in Gdansk, at the printing office where Solidarity publishes its materials. The bosses did not fulfill the promises they had given the printers and the latter struck. Immediately an order group was sent there, armed with iron bars. Threatened with beatings, the printers began work.

Part Two

LD132214 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Part two of "summary" of Arkadiy Sakhnin article published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

[Text] Gradually increasing economic demands, submitting ever more political demands, striving to control the massmedia, inciting people against the system and the legal order -- Solidarity bosses have torn off the masks covering their true aims, Arkadiy Sakhnin writes. The aim is the seizure of power by such means as undermining the economy.

This was sounded quite unequivocally at the Solidarity congress. That was a carefully directed spectacle. The U.S. concern IBM and others, delivered free of charge to that performance electronic equipment worth $160,000. Extreme reaction began its rule at the congress. Everybody wished to outdo his predecessor in slandering the socialist system.

Not a single word was uttered on how to come out of the crisis, how to improve the economy, how to improve people's lives. Not a single word was uttered on the subject of the struggle for peace. But there were other speeches of a different character.

Here are excerpts from speeches tape-recorded on various days of the congress. In my opinion, Arkadiy Sakhnin writes, in a certain sense they reflect the point of view of the basic mass of Solidarity's rank and file.

A Zielona Gora representative: The rank and file of the trade union are tired of balancing on the brink of any abyss. They are tired of the always uncertain situation, when one does not know what will happen in a moment.

A Szczecin representative: It is a fact that Rulewski threatens Walesa, Walesa threatens Gwiazda, Gwiazda threatens Wujek, and maybe somebody else as well. I ask: Is it possible in such a hornet's nest to fight for the achievement of our lofty ideals, to defend the interests of working people?

A representative of Bydgoszcz Voivodship: What have we given the people? We gave them ration cards for which supplies are insufficient; we gave them queues which do not shorten. At the same time the Solidarity national commission decides on high salaries for the union leaders. We also receive high salaries, much higher than those of an average worker. The hall shouts: Bravo!

A Wroclaw representative: Internal enemies, those who have undergone a sudden transformation, pose a grave danger to us; these wolves in sheep's clothing wish to lead the trade union. I consider this a very great danger.

A Mazowsze region representative: Remuneration for individual activists is very high. Our trade union was created for workers, while the leadership receive salaries in the region of Z20,000. This will not do. First something must be done for the workers, and only later can you take money for this. I think that activists, in other words generals, such as Wujek, Rulewski and others, have forgotten that they also used to be workers and earned Z6,000. Now they get Z15,000, while they are not seen at enterprises.

A Gdansk representative: Look how some people here speak beautifully, how they seek our eyes and juggle with the words democracy, the country's independence, revision of trade agreements -- maybe even of military treaties. What Pole would not sign under the slogan democracy and independence. Some others want to encourage us and conjure up fascinating dreams: Before 15 months have passed we shall have El Dorado. Don't let us kid ourselves: The worst is still to come.

A Sub-Carpathian region representative: Observing people of the national commission I noticed that workers take the floor ever more rarely, that there is no room for them in the avalanche of intellectual blathering.

A western Pomorze representative: Sometimes when I think about myself and other delegates I get the impression that we are not at all needed in this hall, that elections are a mere formality.

The bulletin FAKTY of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA continues, published the notes of an observer. One of them declared: I have not seen such chaos in my whole life. The congress opened 1 and 1/2 hours late: On the second day debates started with a 58-minute delay and after 40 minutes a half-hour break was announced; there were times when we weren't sure whether the congress had started or the break was continuing. There was so much noise in the hall that the main task of the chairman was appealing for silence and calling on people not to leave the hall. In a word, the general opinion was that of the wisest move of Solidarity was its rejection of a live television transmission from the hall, because if the organizational indolence and the typical lack of discipline were shown, all Solidarity members would be unable to recover their composure for a week from shame and humiliation.

Nor can I consider it an achievement of the Congress that among the 31 decisions there is not one -- with the exception of that on the workers' self-management -- concerning workers and their problems, concerning the working class. As I see it, this was not a union congress but a political one; a congress at which 80 percent of delegates were established functionaries of Solidarity.

On the illuminated panel at Oliwia Hall, which usually shows the goals scored on the ice rink, again and agin words would appear calling for order, asking delegates to stop walking the floor and not to leave the hall, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent writes. I believe that such chaos suited the Solidarity leadership to perfection. Amid such hubbub and disorder it was easier to force through an antipopular program meant for the capture of power. Many congress participants could not find, among the innumerable proposals, which one was discussed at a given moment, what was being voted on. To no avail one of the Silesian representatives -- according to that same FAKTY bulletin -- declared: We voted hundreds of times -- for what? I find it difficult to answer this question. To justify myself, I can only add that once the session chairman himself was lost and declared: Sorry, but I do not know what it was we voted on a while ago.

Solidarity bosses succeeded in provoking a 1-hour strike on 28 October. They are now preparing the next attack, raising ever more absurb demands. Analyzing the present situation, it recalled the first postwar years. Near the center of Warsaw yawned an enormous gap surrounded by mountains of broken bricks. It was more than just a castle; it was an object of national pride for the Poles. The Nazis knew that well: They bombarded it with artillery, dropped ever more heavy bombs -- but the castle remained. Then they occupied it. When they understood that it was high time to take to their heels and run away from Warsaw, they drilled 11,000 holes in the castle walls and filled them with explosives. Eleven thousand explosions merged into one gigantic crash. Now the royal castle in Warsaw presents itself to the Varsovians in its former glory.

When the Solidarity bosses realized that bombarding the people's system, although it causes enormous damage, does not bring it down, they began drilling holes in the living fiber of People's Poland. Many understand that now. Polish working masses, including the Solidarity rank and file, ever more clearly realize what are the true aims of that trade union's bosses. One cannot, however, say that a radical turn occurred in people's consciousness, since, taking advantage of economic difficulties and multiplying them in every way, Solidarity leaders still succeed in deceiving many people.

I spoke with many Poles of all social strata, Arkadiy Sakhnin writes. I spoke with people faithful to the people's system, with people who have lost confidence, and with its outspoken enemies. I understand: The country is in a deep crisis. However, I believe, I want to believe that in the end commonsense will prevail. Political adventurers should not, cannot get on top of the people, Arkadiy Sakhin concludes.

U.S. PRESSURES ALLIES WITH 'HARVEST TREK'

Grishin Report

LD170040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Grishin]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (TASS) -- Large-scale exercises of American troops stationed in the FRG began today in Bavaria under the code-name "Harvest Trek." According to the West German information agency PPA, these exercises are taking place to the accompaniment of warlike statements by representatives of the American administration.

In accordance with the Pentagon's intention, the exercises are to exert pressure on West European partners, and above all on the FRG, on the eve of the meetings of the executive bodies of NATO which are due in December, so as to compel the U.S. allies to agree to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on their territories. A mass brainwashing of the FRG population is to serve the same objective. [In reporting on the beginning of the "Harvest Trek" maneuvers, Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 16 November says: It is reported that new weapons systems will be tested during the maneuvers.]

Many areas of Bavaria resemble a theater of military activities, the agency notes. Thousands of tanks, armored personnel carriers, motor vehicles, artillery guns and missile systems are moving along the roads and the highways. They cause considerable damage to roads and farmland and presently constitute a threat to the inhabitants of the FRG. Thus, at the Grafenberg training grounds, American gunners fired upon an industrial enterprise situated nearby. Several workers were injured by fragments of the shells.

The American forces have stepped up their activities in West Europe and primarily in the FRG. Large areas of the country are sites for the very extensive series of NATO exercises held under the code-name "Autumn Forge - 81." A total of 17,000 soldiers and officers of the American Army have been removed from the other side of the ocean to West Germany for these exercises.

Agayants Commentary

LD162344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Correspondent Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Excerpt] The United States is going all-out to step up its provocative activity in West Europe in order to quell somehow the mass antiwar demonstrations and to force its partners in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc to agree to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. Every means has been employed: phsychological pressure, threats, blackmail. To the accompaniment of hackneyed references to the communist threat, imperialist propaganda is building up tension while the Pentagon brass-hats play their war games.

As you already know, comrades, maneuvers codenamed "Harvest Trek" are being held in Bavaria. Reports from foreign news agencies, specifically DPA, REUTER and UPI stress that many regions in Bavaria are now reminiscent of a theater of military actions. A heavy, protracted rumble goes on there day and night; thousands of heavy tanks, armored carriers, motor vehicles, artillery weapons and rocket units are moving along the roads and motorways. Contingents of American troops stationed in the FRG are taking part in the maneuvers.

Washington is pursuing a quite specific aim in this dangerous showpiece: Frightening the population of West Germany and exerting pressure on other bloc partners on the eve of the NATO meeting in December. This is being done with clearly unworthy intentions.

The progressive public of these countries reject the U.S. diktat and resolutely protest against the idea of a limited nuclear war proclaimed by President Reagan and taken up by his assistants. Evidence of this comes in the stormy demonstrations which have been held in Spain, Greece and Italy and also in the sharp criticism which the U.S. militarist policy has been encountering in West Europe.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRG GOSR FETE

PM160835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation consisting of V.I. Brovikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee (head of the delegation), G.I. Ulanov, secretary of Kaluzhskiy CPSU Obkom, and D.N. Mochalin, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for the FRG 5 November at the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP] board, to take part in DKP events devoted to the 64th anniversary of Great October.

NETHERLANDS POSTPONES DECISION ON NATO MISSILES

LD170034 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Hague, 16 Nov, TASS -- The new Government of the Netherlands today announced officially that it postpones the adoption of the decision on deploying 48 U.S. missiles on the country's territory. This is said in a government statement that was delivered in the parliament by Prime Minister A. van Agt. This is cancellation of the promise of the previous cabinet to adopt the decision on U.S. medium-range missiles not later than December of this year.

In view of strong protests against the dangerous plans of the United States and NATO military that are mounting in the Netherlands and over entire Europe, the Labour Party that participates in the present left-centre coalition declared earlier that it will quit the government if the NATO decisions on nuclear missiles are approved. Another partner in the coalition, "Democraten '66" also declares against these plans.

Delivering the statement in parliament, A. van Agt added, however, that his government will not be declaring for the revision of the NATO Council's decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

Further Report

LF170944 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Hague, 17 Nov, TASS -- The Netherlands Government fully supports the resolution, passed by parliament in last February, rejecting neutron weapons. The government does not consider it possible to adopt a decision in December, as promised, on the deployment of cruise missiles on national territory. This was announced by the prime minister of the Netherlands, Andreas van Agt, making a policy declaration in the second chamber of parliament yesterday.

This position of the government is explained by the mounting countryside movement of resistance to the dangerous plans of the United States and the NATO military and the demand by some members of the government coalition.

Van Agt stressed that the government attached exceptional importance to the early resumption of the SALT talks, as negotiations would greatly facilitate the success of the talks concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Van Agt said that his government, in the light of the efforts aimed at a reduction in nuclear arms in Europe, deemed it imperative to explore ways to break the profound deadlock at the Vienna talks. It welcomed the idea of convening a European disarmament conference.

The prime minister also said that considering the socio-economic problems now facing the Netherlands, the government found it difficult to fulfil long-term NATO military plans.

Though he expressed the Netherlands' allegiance to NATO, his words to the effect that it remained a "critical but loyal" partner were interpreted here as evidence that the Netherlands is now far from unconditionally accepting decisions worked out at Washington and NATO headquarters, and is beginning to hold an independent position on a number of vital issues.

UK EUROMISSILE PLAN INCREASES ULSTER'S WOES

PM161131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Vladimir Shelkov "Commentator's Column": "Ulster and Missiles"]

[Text] It is no secret that in recent years London has enthusiastically taken up every Pentagon or NATO militarist initiative. This has also been the case with regard to the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. Scorning the opinion of their own people and the protest movement in other West European countries, British ruling circles have eagerly agreed to allow bases on the country's territory to be used for Pershings and Tomahawks. They are also preparing to create such bases in Northern Ireland. The Dublin newspaper SUNDAY WORLD has published an interview with the famous Irish politician Sean McBride. The interview deals with the British Conservative Government's plan to transform Ulster into a launchpad for the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. British military specialists are already carrying out the appropriate preparatory work beneath a blanket of secrecy.

The British Government has already turned long-suffering Ulster into a proving ground for testing the latest ways and means of suppressing discontent among the population. For decades the British ruling class has been stifling the province's Catholic minority's striving for justice and equal civil and socioeconomic rights. For over 10 years emergency legislation has been in force there, depriving people of a peaceful and tranquil life. Prisons with special blocks for dissidents, arbitrary arrests and indiscriminate searches, impunity for Protestant extremists and punitive measures by the army against the Catholic community -- such is the reality of Ulster today. Now there is another aspect to add to all this -- this possibility that new U.S. offensive weapons will appear in that suffering land. These plans pose a threat not only for Ulster and Britain but for all Western Europe.

The item in the Irish paper shows once again how shortsightedly and irresponsibly the British Government is approaching the Northern Ireland problem. The public of Western Europe, which condemned London at a session of the European court for the defense of human rights in Strasbourg for violating Huyman rights in Ulster, has every right today, when preparations are underway to deploy new missiles there, to accuse the British authorities of taking part in an action which threatens peace and security on our continent for the sake of pleasing the United States.

London's intention to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Ulster will only help tighten the knot of Northern Ireland's problems.

U.S., NATO PLAN MILITARY MOVES IN SCANDINAVIA

LD132146 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Nov, TASS -- The United States and NATO are stepping up their military activity in the north of Europe. The newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN points out that at present U.S. Marines are undergoing special training with a view to possible operations in Scandinavia. Way back in 1976, the newspaper says, American Marines staged exercises code-named "Teamwork," in the course of which an amphibious landing was "enacted." The exercises took place on the territories of Denmark, Norway and the northern areas of West Germany. Last May, the newspaper continues, the American Congress examined a document which stressed, in particular, that one of the tasks of the U.S. Marine Corps was to strengthen NATO's northern flank. The document directly mentions Denmark and Norway with regard to the implementation of a large-scale programme to build military warehouses in those countries. The warehouses are intended for American troops which are going to be airlifted to Scandinavia "if need be." The interest displayed by the U.S. and NATO in Sweden and its defences, NORRSKENSFLAMMAN stresses, has grown in the recent period.

EUROPE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS BACK PEACE INITIATIVES

LD291328 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Military Detente and the Social Democrats" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS -- "The support by the social democrats for the fresh Soviet peace initiatives contributes to the creation in Western European public opinion of a favourable atmosphere for the speediest start of talks on topical issues of military detente," writes the NEW TIMES, [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly, commenting on the attitude of the social democrats to the foreign policy initiatives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The weekly points out that questions pertaining to disarmament and limitation of the arms race have recently become for the social democrats "a subject of close attention and serious reflections." At the meetings of Social democrats of various countries, which were held this year alone, "conviction was expressed that the process of the limitation of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the USA should be carried on and the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons should be started as soon as possible and brought to a positive result."

At the same time, the weekly points out that the "blinkers" of "Atlanticism," the West's notorious "solidarity" in face of the mythical "Soviet menace" clearly prevent the leaders of a number of ruling social democratic parties of the NATO countries from soberly assessing the situation...while declaring by word of mouth for talks with the USSR, recognizing them to be the sole way for the settlement of problems of military detente, they, wittingly or unwittingly, create difficult obstacles for meetings between representatives of the East and West. Thus, for example, some of them interpret the concept of "military balance" in such a way that the West should permanently rearm itself, as the USSR allegedly has obvious superiority in the military field. It is only under the conditions of rearmament, they believe, that it is possible to agree to talks with the USSR and its allies."

It is noteworthy, however, the article points out, that many social democrats deny such a distorted interpretation of the "military balance" concept. The activeness in the anti-war struggle of the social democratic masses in Belgium and the Netherlands has resulted in a situation when the leaders of the parties -- members of the Socialist International -- do not agree to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in their countries. A large-scale anti-war movement has swept the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany].

"Under the influence of mass actions, which are directed both against the plans of 'rearmament' with missiles and against the deployment of the neutron weapon, an increasingly critical attitude is maturing among the ranks of the social democrats to the attempts by the USA at placing the West European countries under their control," the NEW TIMES points out. It is clear both to the social democrats and the other soberminded Europeans that, in the final analysis, Washington's ambitions are drawing Europe closer to a dangerous line under the conditions of the general aggravation of the situation in the world...."

The weekly points out in this connection: "The identity or closeness of the views of the communists and a part of social democrats as regards the forms and methods of the resolution of problems of military detente, with the remaining deep ideological distinctions, bears out the vital necessity of a permanent, unflagging dialogue between the two contingents of the working class movement.... Actively working in this direction, the CPSU supports all steps by the social democrats that are useful for peace, and develops cooperation with them, which is particularly important under the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation."

GREEK STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR WITHDRAWAL APPROVED

Kovalev Comment

LD150046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The international public met with great interest the statement by Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the Greek prime minister, regarding the firm resolve of the country's new government to strive for the withdrawal of foreign nuclear weapons from Greek territory.

In this way, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes, the new Greek Government with Andreas Papandreou at its head, announced its position in Athens, envisaging putting forward a demand for the immediate removal from its territory of foreign nuclear warheads. This is undoubtedly an important step on the road of the practical implementation of the Socialist Party's foreign policy program, a program which received the support of the majority of the Greek electorate at the 17 October elections.

One is also fully justified in saying that it is also a step in the right direction, a measure which contributes to strengthening good-neighborly relations in the Balkans. It will undisputably also have a beneficial effect on the development of the situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

According to the statement by Maroudhas, the Greek Government wishes that the whole Balkan peninsula be turned into a zone free of nuclear arms, whereby the official spokesman in Athens stressed that the withdrawal from national territory of foreign nuclear warheads is regarded as one of the immediate tasks. It is therefore especially important that the Greek Government is not putting forward any preliminary conditions for an agreement on the complete withdrawal of nuclear arms from the Balkan countries. Greece intends unilaterally to take the necessary measures for the soonest possible evacuation from its territory of foreign nuclear warheads.

This question, the Athens official spokesman said, should be solved independently without any linkage to the solution of other problems, such as, for instance, the gradual liquidation of U.S. military bases in Greece.

Referring to sources in government circles, the Athens press reports that in the next few days Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou intends to meet with other leaders in order to discuss concrete measures to turn the whole Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The demands "Away with nuclear weapons from Greek land," "No to a nuclear catastrophe!" have been most popular slogans in the last few years; they were put forward during mass demonstrations by the Greek people against the threat of war, in defense of peace and detente, for the strengthening of security and international security in Europe. Therefore, the statement by a spokesman of the Greek Government about the need to withdraw foreign nuclear weapons from national territory is welcomed by democratic circles in the country and by all Greek patriots.

It is necessary to note that such a decision by the Papandreou government meets in some way the wishes of the Greek public; it meets the vital interests of the Greek people and serves the strengthening of international peace and security.

Treaty Possibility

LD132040 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the official spokesman of the Greek Government Dhimitrios Maroudhas, speaking at a press conference in Athens, stated that Greece intends to fight unilaterally for the removal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from its soil. The steadfast resolve of the new Greek Government to remove these weapons from Greece, our commentator writes, has met with a positive response from the peace-loving forces in Greece and abroad. Greek public opinion sees it as the country's aspiration to contribute to the lessening of international tension, not only in the Mediterranean but throughout the world. The question now is: How soon will Greece rid itself in practice of the U.S. weapons of mass destruction?

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed the signing of a special treaty with any country pledging that it would not use nuclear weapons against it if the latter were in turn to undertake not to have such weapons stationed on its soil. Recently, this proposal was again expressed by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in his interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Earlier in April Leonid Brezhnev, through the Greek newspaper TA NEA, addressed this proposal to Greece. The then government of the right turned it down in effect at the time, while the chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], Andreas Papandreou, the present Greek prime minister, positively assessed the proposal. Papandreou stated that his party categorically supports the idea that all nuclear warheads on Greek soil should be removed immediately and that no kind of nuclear weapon should ever be deployed on Greek soil.

Today, following the takeover of power by PASOK, realistic prospects are opening up for working out and signing a treaty of the kind that Leonid Brezhnev spoke about in his interview for the newspaper TA NEA, our commentator concludes.

GREECE REAFFIRMS AIM OF DISMANTLING U.S. BASES

LD170030 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Athens, 16 Nov, TASS -- The Government of Greece has reaffirmed its intention to have the American military bases on the territory of the country dismantled. It was stated by a spokesman for the Greek Government, negotiations between Greece and the United States on bases are to open early next year. He stressed that "the time-schedule for dismantling the American bases was sure to be discussed" in the course of the negotiations.

In this connection political observers note that the statement of the representative of the Greek Government turns down the recent assertions of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Greece would not demand elimination of the American military bases and withdrawal of the American military personnel from the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL FAVORED

LD152342 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Vladimir Malin commentary]

[Excerpts] As is known, in 1980 the Portuguese side took unilateral steps to restrict bilateral relations. The Sa Carneiro government denounced the existing cultural agreement, and an agreement already in project form on fisheries cooperation was not signed. Restrictions were imposed on the entry of Soviet citizens into Portugal.

These moves by Portugal's ruling circles gave rise to great indignation in the country. Under the pressure of public opinion and businessmen, the Democratic Alliance government was forced to introduce certain adjustments in bilateral relations, which had an immediate impact on trade and economic relations. Supplies of cotton, metal, potash and certain foodstuffs from the USSR to Portugal increased. The Soviet side, for its part, purchased traditional Portuguese exports such as fabrics, clothes, footwear, cork, wine and canned fish. A contract was signed for construction of three sea and river ships at the Viana do Castelo shipyards.

When it met in Lisbon last June, the Soviet-Portuguese joint commission noted the positive development of mutually advantageous trade but pointed out that it falls short of the potential offered by the economies of the two countries.

It is perfectly natural that the USSR and Portugal should have different stands on international issues -- namely on those related to trade and economic problems. But with regard to this, emphasis should be laid on the fact that cooperation is sought by those who do not wish confrontation and who aspire to mutual understanding.

The USSR is in favor of stable development of its relations with Portugal, obviously to the extent that the Portuguese side is also so inclined. But the USSR does not make the development of bilateral relations conditional upon the overall international situation. It is in favor of an open dialogue with Portugal for the sake of the development of good relations between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples. This is entirely in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH LUXEMBOURG CP OFFICIALS

LD141330 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS -- At a friendly meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on Friday, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of Luxembourg (CPL) expressed concern over the attempts by aggressive circles of the USA and NATO to undermine detente and to bring the world back to cold-war times, which would have the gravest consequences for the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In this situation, it was emphasized at the meeting, important as never before are the cohesion of the international communist movement and joint efforts of all peace forces to bar the way to war and to ensure the cause of peace and international security. In this connection the representatives of the Communist Party of Luxembourg specially pointed out the importance of the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and other foreign-policy proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union which meet the aspirations of the peoples of all countries for peace.

The Soviet Communists' fraternal solidarity with the activities of the Communist Party of Luxembourg which consistently upholds the vital interests of the working people of its country was reaffirmed. Representatives of the two parties stated their desire to continue to develop traditional contacts between the CPSU and the CPL on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Taking part in the meeting were Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, and Marianna Passery, member of the Executive of the CPL Central Committee. The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of fraternal friendship.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS, GOSR

PM1310538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Finnish Communists in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for innerparty ties between the CPSU and Finnish Communist Party (SKP), a delegation of SKP district organization chairmen headed by SKP Central Committee member J. Wahlstrom was in the Soviet Union 31 October through 7 November. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee organizational party work section and at the CPSU Central Committee international section. In Moscow and the Bashkirskaya ASSR, the SKP representatives acquainted themselves with the activity of CPSU party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Soviet people's achievements in communist building.

The delegation members also participated in events in celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and flowers at the burial place of O.V. Kuusinen by the Kremlin Wall.

The CPSU's consistent peace policy and the achievements of peaceful building in the USSR in all spheres, the Finnish comrades state, convincingly demonstrate real socialism's strength, vitality and great prospects, confirm that the ideas of October are insuperable and exert a profound influence on the struggle of working people the world over for peace, democracy and social progress.

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL MENTIONED IN TURKISH TRIAL

PM091319 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 November publishes on page 6 a 1,400-word Istanbul dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov entitled "Turkey: Crimes of the 'Gray Wolves.'" The article deals with the crimes and terrorist activities of Turkish rightwing extremists, as revealed by the current trial in Ankara of 587 activists of the neofascist National Action Party charged with seeking to overthrow the existing republican regime. The article tells how party activists infiltrated the government and state apparatus when the party formed part of the government coalition in recent years, with details of their contacts with overseas supporters, including Peck, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, who is said to have engaged in "subversive activities" and "had to leave the country." Pointing out that the prosecution has called for the death penalty for 220 of the accused, the article concludes as follows: "The Turkish public treats with understanding the authorities' measures aimed at stabilizing the political situation. However, it is seriously alarmed at the fact that repression has recently been increased toward the national democratic forces which have always disclaimed the tactic of extremist violence. The neofascist National Action Party is the strike force in fanning terror and aggravating the political situation, as shown most convincingly by the course of the trial in Ankara."

BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS INCREASE MIDEAST TENSION

Purpose of Maneuvers

LD162306 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] According to the FRANCE PRESS news agency the military exercises codenamed Bright Star have started in Egypt. Sudan, Somalia and Oman will soon become the arena of the greatest American maneuvers outside the territory of the United States. Georgiy Tanov gives the details:

The commander of the American Rapid Deployment Force, General Robert Kingston, has said that the aim of the maneuvers is to train American Army units to operate in hotspots of the planet. But the militarist activites of the United States are making these spots even hotter. The current maneuvers, for example, have coincided with a sharp aggravation of the situation in the provinces of Chad bordering on Sudan. According to news agency reports, several cities have been seized by antigovernment troops led by the former Defense Minister Hissein Habre and by Sudanese Army units.

An anti-Ethiopian propaganda campaign has been launched in another region of American military exercises, Somalia. Many observers say that the unprecedented American maneuvers on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are a rehearsal of the seizure of the oil fields of the Middle East. Since the shah of Iran was toppled the American administration has openly spoken of the possibility of such an occupation several times.

The American military exercises have other aims as well. First, they are intended to intimidate progressive governments in that part of the world, primarily in Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. Second, they should strengthen pro-American regimes which could help carry out the neocolonialist plans of the United States in the Middle East and North-East Africa. And, third, the Pentagon wants to use the maneuvers to move forward to the use of bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

American TV companies have reported that on the first day of the exercises only four men were injured in a landing operation near the Libyan border. The question arises: How many Africans and Arabs will fall victim to the military provocations of the United States and its Northeast African satellites started by the Bright Star maneuvers?

Use of Cyprus Bases

NC162004 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, according to Cypriot press reports, the British bases in Cyprus have been used as transit points for the transportation of U.S. troops to the Bright Star maneuvers being staged in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

The Cypriot public, our commentator writes, has expressed a resolute protest against dragging the republic into the orbit of the U.S. maneuvers. According to Cypriot public opinion, such actions not only seriously complicate the settlement of the Cyprus problem in general but aggravate the situation in the areas neighboring the island. The provocative, aggressive policy of the United States is causing justified concern among the people of the area and, particularly, to the Arab and African peoples, because the increased U.S. military presence in the area is fraught with U.S. interference in their internal affairs. This possibility is also strengthened by Washington's clear unwillingness to allow the critical state of affairs in the area to be settled unless based on a U.S. plan.

Our commentator continues that this is also exactly the case with the Cypriot problem. The United States is preventing by every means a constructive solution based on the UN resolutions. It is pursuing a settlement that would secure the U.S. military interests and, specifically, the annexation of Cyprus to the network of military support points in Egypt, Oman and Somalia as a link which would unite the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean and Middle East into a single militarist chain; its existence is the main prerequisite for the fulfillment of the U.S. military-political plans in this big region. The increasing danger for a military conflagration, as we can see, lies in the very stand of the United States. At the basis of this stand is the theory according to which, as Mr Haig has said, the United States does not rule out the use of its armed forces in these areas as the last resort to protect the so-called vital interests of the United States. From this, it is concluded that the United States is preventing the smooth resolution of the situation in Cyprus and its demilitarization.

Therefore, the duty of all peace-loving forces is to consistently struggle against the U.S. efforts to lead the solution of the Cyprus problem into a deadlock so that they will be able to impose on the Cypriots a settlement of the situation in the island with the label "Made in the United States," our commentator concludes.

PRAVDA UPDATE ON MIDEAST, GULF DEVELOPMENTS

PM161559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Events in the Near East"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov -- As the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports, the bill of indictment in the case of the assassination of As-Sadat will be made public today. It has been prepared as the result of a 35-day investigation conducted under the control of A. Hafiz, chief of the Egyptian Army's General Staff. The trial of the military tribunal, before which Sr Lt K. al-Islambuli and three others involved in the assassination will appear, will begin 21 November.

Newspapers publish photographs of the military transport ship Cygnus which has arrived in the Egyptian port of Alexandria from the United States. Its decks are crammed with tanks, armored carriers and other hardware. The freight from across the ocean is destined to be sent to the Cairo West military base, where a headquarters has been set up to direct the upcoming Bright Star maneuvers. Some 2,000 American servicemen are already at the base, having been transferred there to participate in the maneuvers. A further 1,300 officers and men have arrived on board the Cygnus. They form part of the 24th Mechanized and 82d Airborne divisions attached to the Rapid Deployment Force.

In parallel with the preparations to carry out a militarist action in the Near East steps are being taken to continue the Camp David "peace process." The latest round of American-Israeli-Egyptian talks on "Palestinian autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip is being held in Cairo. At Tel Aviv's insistence there is just one question on the agenda -- on forming a "Palestine adminstrative council." However, the positions of Egypt and Israel do not coincide on this question. Cairo is trying to counter Tel Aviv's desire to limit the "council's" functions to scanty communal rights, whereas the Israeli leaders will not hear of anything else. In the opinion of commentators, either the talks will just remain deadlocked or Egypt will be forced to make concessions.

According to a report from Riyadh, the conference of six heads of Arab states in the Persian Gulf has ended there. The leaders of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia adopted a joint communique demanding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The document points out that a dependable settlement of the conflict can be ensured only on condition that the Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, an independent Palestinian state is created and the rights of all countries in the region to live in peace are recognized.

VIOLATION SHOWS U.S. 'CONNIVANCE' WITH ISRAEL

LD161705 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 16 Nov, TASS -- According to Israeli radio, Tel Aviv has notified Washington that it will continue sending its warplanes on intelligence missions over Saudi Arabia.

Several days ago Israel's U.S.-built aircraft were reported to have violated again Saudi airspace. U.S. AWACS spy planes in that sovereign Arab state "failed" to spot the invading aircraft and, what is more, Washington did not even censure the piratic raid.

Tel Aviv's "notification" serves further proof that Israel is bent on continuing, with Washington's connivance, to violate the basic norms of international law in respect of Arab countries.

Kotov Commentary

LD161634 Mocosw TASS in English 1545 GMT 16 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Leonid Kotov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- Israeli Air Force planes will further make reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia's territory. This was reported on Sunday by Israeli radio in its summary of Tel Aviv's answer to the request of the United States as regards the recent invasion of Israeli aircraft into Saudi Arabia's air space. Israel was trying to justify the violation of sovereignty of another state, which, for that matter, does not make a common border with it, by cynical stereotyped allegations that the action was taken with the aim of "self-defence."

But what sort of "self-defence" can it be? As it is not Israel but sovereign Arab states which are victims of incessant armed provocations. Acting under various far-fetched pretexts the Israeli Air Force highhandedly violates their air space. Daily the aircraft of the aggressor unlawfully fly over Lebanon's peaceful towns and villages. Also fresh in the memory is the bandit bombing raid on the nuclear research center near Baghdad. As is seen, the Israeli military disregard both the UN Charter and the generally recognized rules of international law.

The bandit actions of the Israeli Air Force shall be viewed through the prism of the events taking place on these days in the Middle East. The invasion by Tel Aviv's air pirates almost coincided in time with the start of the Pentagon-sponsored Bright Star exercises and the redeployment of an Israeli Air Force squadron from an air force base in Sinai Peninsula to a new one in the Negev Desert, which was built by the United States.

In other words, a new "militaristic performance" is being played in the Middle East according to a scenario written in Washington. It is not fortuitous that the U.S. State Department, which did not deem it necessary to condemn its "strategic ally," confined itself only to expressing the "hope" that "both sides" will refrain from any actions "which may deteriorate the situation in the region." This reaction by Washington is evidence that the United States aids and abets Israel, thus actually encouraging it to fresh aggressive acts against an Arab state. This is how the notorious Washington-Tel Aviv "strategic alliance" looks in fact with reference to the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIA WOOED DURING 'ARAFAT, FAHD VISITS

PM150823 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Nov 81 p 2

[By Norman Kirkham, diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Russia has begun preparations to re-establish diplomatic links with Saudi Arabia after a break of more than 30 years, while Britain and America remain at odds over Middle East policy. Secret messages between the Kremlin and Riyadh have opened the door to an exchange of embassies once more and Soviet participation in the latest Middle East peace moves.

I understand that the question of restoring diplomatic relations was raised when Mr Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization flew to Moscow to meet President Brezhnev last month. He reported back to Prince Fahd in Riyadh just before the arrival there of Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary.

Reliable sources in Riyadh report that the Moscow leadership indicated interest in the Saudi eight-point peace plan for the Middle East and suggested resumption of the diplomatic links which were broken by Russia just after the 1939-45 war.

Prince Fahd is said to have responded by agreeing that Russia has a role to play in the peace efforts. The Saudis would be prepared to see embassies re-established and it would be for Russia to announce this.

Western diplomatic observers believe that restoration of diplomatic links will be confirmed during the next few months. This will probably lead to an expansion of trade between the two countries and possibly Soviet purchase of Saudi oil.

It is clear, however, that Saudi Arabia is looking in return for strong diplomatic support for her peace plan. Russia has her own ideas for a new international conference on the Middle East and may well want to blend this with the Saudi plan.

ENVOY COMMENTS ON TIES WITH KUWAIT, GULF STATES

GF141628 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Nov 81 p 6

[Exclusive AL-QABAS interview with Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Sikachev; no date given]

[Text] Nikolay Sikachev, the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, has lauded Kuwait's stand on international peace issues and affirmed the congruity of Kuwaiti and Soviet stands on the Middle East problem and Gulf security.

In a statement to AL-QABAS, he also praised the results of Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Acting Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir's visit to the Soviet Union in April. He praised the role this visit has played in deepening understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

At the beginning of his statement, the Soviet ambassador said Soviet-Kuwait diplomatic relations started in 1963. Ever since, these relations have been developing in all fields, particularly international cooperation. The Soviet ambassador explained that the Kuwaiti and Soviet stands on the Arabs' major problem, "Palestine," are identical.

Furthermore, he said, Kuwait has in most cases supported Soviet proposals guaranteeing international peace, whether at the United Nations or in other international bodies. The Soviet stand of Arabian Gulf security coincides with the Kuwaiti stand that calls for elimination of foreign armed forces in the Gulf and keeping peace in that vital region of the world. It also states that the safety and security of the Gulf is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone, without any interference by foreign forces.

The Soviet ambassador praised the results of Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Acting Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir's visit to the Soviet Union in April. He said the visit played a very prominent role in deepening understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and Kuwaiti Governments. The talks held during the visit resulted in closing viewpoints on problems and issues in the international arena.

Mr Sikachev asserted that cultural and sports relations are developing in a very good manner and that commercial and economic relations have entered a phase of development that will be bolstered in the future.

Regarding the visit that Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn made to the Soviet Union, the Soviet ambassador said it doubtlessly had helped enhance bilateral relations in many fields. It aslo helped introduce the essence of Soviet foreign policy to Kuwait.

The Soviet ambassador lauded Kuwait's independent foreign policy on the international level. He said the visit by his highness the Kuwaiti amir to a number of socialist countries demonstrated that independent policy. It also showed Kuwait's concern to further develop relations of mutual benefit with all countries of the world regardless of their political or social system.

Moreover, he said, the visit by the Kuwaiti leaders to the socialist bloc clarified to Kuwait that the socialist bloc countries uphold the policy of noninterference in the affairs of others.

The Soviet ambassador said: We are sure that the amir's visit will help strengthen friendship and cooperation with these countries.

Regarding periodic press reports of secret contacts on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow and certain Gulf countries, Ambassador Sikachev said: We want to establish relations with the Gulf states on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in domestic affairs. However, this matter is up to the Gulf states themselves to decide.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SHIPPING IN PERSIAN GULF

GF131029 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet diesel-powered ship Bryanskiy Mashinostroitel sailed from the Soviet port of (Novovossiysk) in the Black Sea a few days ago with its cargo of cement for the Persian Gulf. We have asked an official of the Soviet Shipping Ministry to provide us with information on Soviet trade relations with Persian Gulf countries. Here is what (Edward Martirotov), the deputy director of non-liquid cargo at the Soviet Shipping Ministry, has said: [begin recording -- Russian fading into Persian translation] The Shipping Ministry is doing everything possible to maintain foreign trade with all regions of the world including the Persian Gulf region. [end recording]

In recent years there has been an increase in shipping goods to this region. The ships (Teodor Gladkov), (Demitriy Poloiyan), (Romen Rollan) and a number of other ships from the shipping companies of the Black Sea and Azov Sea are always sailing between the southern ports of the Soviet Union and the ports of the Persian Gulf countries. One can almost always see these ships in the southern ports of Iran. The cargo of these ships varies. Construction material such as cement, glass, raw material and products of Soviet factories such as machinery, mechanical equipment including Soviet automobiles -- goods that are in demand everywhere including Iran -- are being transported by Soviet ships.

Continuing, (Edward Martirotov) said that modern Soviet ships, equipped with the latest maritime equipment are sailing between Soviet and Persian Gulf ports. At present, the Soviet ships [names indistinct] are sailing to the Persian Gulf carrying cargo ordered by private companies and the governments of Persian Gulf countries. These ships transport steel, machinery, technical goods and automobiles and sail in accordance with a precise schedule previously signed and agreed upon between Soviet and foreign companies. Soviet captains who travel to Persian Gulf countries always mention the local residents' gratitude for the expansion of relations between the Soviet Union and their countries. The diesel ship Bryanskiy Mashinostroitel has recently called on Persian Gulf ports more often than other ships and she has transported valuable goods to your country as well.

In his remarks (Edward Martirotov) added that unfortunately the situation in the Persian Gulf -- as a result of U.S. military preparations in the region and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which was caused by imperialists' plots -- will not help or aid the expansion of international economic cooperation and normal trade in this region. The Soviet Union's proposals for normalizing the situation in this region should be considered and have become very important. The Soviet proposals guarantee the security of maritime lines in the Persian Gulf.

Concluding, (Edward Martirotov) said that the application of the Soviet proposal will no doubt ensure the expansion of fruitful international trade in the Persian Gulf as well as the expansion of maritime relations between the Soviet Union and the southern ports of Iran.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON YAR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD281548 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- "The present visit of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Soviet Union is certain to give a fresh impetus to the development of relations between our two countries in a variety of fields", the Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes.

"The Soviet Union and northern Yemen," the weekly points out, "take similar or close positions on a whole range of important international problems. This refers first of all to the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of the process of the relaxation of international tension and stopping the arms race, to the establishment of nuclear-free zones, and the solution of international disputes by peaceful means. The Yemen Arab Republic and the Soviet Union come out in favour of a comprehensive settlement of the Mid-Eastern conflict and oppose separate deals."

The weekly notes that equal economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, is of great significance for the Yemen Arab Republic.

Writing about mutual relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the weekly notes that the problem of inter-Yemeni relations, the intensity of which has been once growing then lessening of late, has been inherited from the era of British colonial domination in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. "Today, too, imperialism and Arab reaction which would like to see a weakening of the national patriotic forces in the region, are trying to hinder in every possible way the improvement of relations of mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness between the two Yemeni states." The weekly recalls that "during his visit to Riyadh last April the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig described the process of rapprochement between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as 'undesirable' from the point of view of Washington's interests in the Middle East." However, the leadership of the Yemen Arab Republic, the weekly writes in conclusion, is struggling "for consolidating national independence, for an independent course which accords with the interests of the country."

U.S. REENACTS 'DOMINICAN SCENARIO' IN CARIBBEAN

LD170234 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Aleksandr Borishev commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon has launched some more naval exercises in the Caribbean. The exercises, which started 1 and 1/2 months ahead of schedule, are involving dozens of ships, two aircraft carriers and some 200 planes. In the vicinity of the Puerto Rican island of Vieques 2,500 Marines are rehearsing a landing operation.

This is not the first time that the Pentagon chooses the Caribbean as the site of its war games. Yet the present war games are especially dangerous, since they are obviously provocative in character. They coincide with an escalation of the anti-Cuban campaign in the United States and are in fact part of this campaign, which has been inspired and orchestrated by the White House, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. The mass media in the United States are quoting spokesman of the administration as repeating the allegations by United States special services that Cuba is interfering in the affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua and a number of other Latin American countries.

It is significant that, addressing a recent conference of the army commanders of the American states in Fort (?McNair) outside Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger called for joint efforts to defend the Western Hemisphere from what he described as a communist threat. In making his call the defense secretary referred to what is known as the Rio de Janeiro treaty. As you may remember, the treaty signed way back in 1947 gave the United States the right to send its troops under an inter-American flag to any country on the continent. Newspapers indicated that at the conference in Fort (?McNair) the United States announced plans to set up an inter-American contingent for intervention in El Salvador and probably in Cuba and Nicaragua.

There is nothing new about the plans to set up a police corps under the aegis of the United States and under the flag of a so-called inter-American peace force. The United States regards the participation of a number of Latin American regimes in the armed intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965 as a precedent for the establishment of a corps to be used against national liberation movements in Latin America. True, later attempts to form such a force ended in failure.

And now the Dominican scenario is again being reenacted, yet under Reagan the scenario is somewhat modified. In the past the United States tried to internationalize every conflict, confining it to the boundaries of Latin America only. [as received] It now finds the continent not sufficiently reliable, and makes attempts to draw its European allies into confrontation with the national liberation movements in Latin omerica. The United States is trying to convince its allies that Cuba represents a threat to Western civilization as a whole. Yet more and more people in Europe understand that if they look at the struggle of the people of Latin America for the fight to choose their own path of development and for self-determination from the NATO point of view, the world may face new dangerous crisis situations. One such scenario offered by the Washington administration can lead mankind to a disaster. That is why the Europeans are trying to dissociate themselves from the U.S. policy in El Salvador and from the current campaign against Cuba.

CASTRO SPEECH NOTES U.S. 'CAMPAIGN OF THREATS'

LD161700 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Havana, 16 Nov, TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, stressed the importance of the large-scale and vigorous movement of international solidarity with Cuban people in response to a campaign of threats launched by the United States. This campaign, he said in his talk with journalists on Sunday, laid bare the false nature of the American imperialists, who are trying to slander Cuba, accusing it of sending troops to Nicaragua.

This campaign has boomeranged because it demonstrated to the whole world that the foreign policy of the United States is leading to a war of catastrophic proportions.

The American administration, Fidel Castro continued, found itself in a quandary: It failed to reply to Cuba's demand to produce evidence of the "presence" of Cuban troops in Nicaragua.

The date mentioned in the Americans' gross allegation, Fidel Castro stressed, is the day when two thousand Cuban teachers, including 1,019 women and 981 men, arrived in Nicaragua. Their names and peaceful internationalist mission, teaching Nicaraguan children, have never been a secret.

Fidel Castro reminded the media that was not the first lie exposed by Cuba. That was the case when allegations were made about the sending of Cuban troops to El Salvador and the supplies of Soviet-made weapons to Central American countries. As a consequence, the imperialists showed themselves before the international public as liars. These false allegations are disbelieved by many people even in the United States today.

There are those who hope to scare the Cubans, who have for over 20 years now been staunchly standing up against aggression, the Cuban leader said. The most reasonable solution of the problem of Central America, he stressed, is a political solution achieved through negotiations, while any attempt to resolve it militarily will only aggravate the situation in the region.

ATTACKS ON CUBA 'SCREEN' FOR U.S. CRIMES

PM131155 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Stroyev dispatch: "Blackmail and Unconcealed Threats From the U.S. Imperialists Only Unite the People of the Island of Freedom"]

[Text] Havana -- Military threats, political blackmail and economic blockade -- to what means has the United States not resorted in an attempt to intimidate the Republic of Cuba. At CIA headquarters experts in political forgeries have created fantastic stories. An obliging press has taken them up and spread them around the entire capitalist world.

On this occasion the "canard" taking wing from the Washington POST's pages brought the following fabrication with it: "In the second half of September, Cuba sent to Nicaragua between 500 and 600 of its best soldiers, who will be used in El Salvador to establish a Marxist revolutionary government there." For greater plausibility, the co-authors of this provocation, the not unknown duo R. Evans and R. Novak, alluded to a statement by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig.

The very same day sensation-seeking journalists hurried to the White House for explanations and evidence. However, State Department spokesmen just could not give any reasonable confirmation of their chief's words, which should have been expected since there was nothing to prove.

...Every Cuban child knew when the internationalist soldiers went to Angola and when the Cuban people saw off their teachers, doctors and construction workers to Nicaragua, Grenada and Ethiopia. But the CIA's latest fabrication is the height of unpardonable lies and slander. This is why the Cuban Government made a statement on the new inventions.

Ordinary Cubans are indignant at U.S. imperialism's latest provocation. Evidence of this is provided by the mass protest demonstrations currently taking place on the Island of Freedom.

"All this is fiction from beginning to end," Minda Solana, a Havana University student, told me. "This is not the first time that the U.S. Government has tried to provoke an anti-Cuban campaign and discredit our country."

But the liars have their own tactics. The U.S. secretary of state has made unsubstantiated accusations against Cuba since the publication of the Washington POST article. If what the U.S. secretary of state says is true, the Cuban Government statement notes reasonably, then provide evidence and say on what day and at what time the Cuban force landed on Nicaraguan territory. After all, it is simply impossible to hide this in a region of Central America and the Caribbean which is very carefully monitored by the Pentagon. Without answering Cuba's legitimate questions, the White House has again attacked with threats.

It is a tried and tested method of "U.S. contact" with other peoples to force through its predatory plans under cover of the most absurd accusations. It is no secret that, in beginning its latest anti-Cuban campaign Washington is trying even harder to free its hands in the struggle against the liberation movement on the Latin American Continent. News agencies have not reported on Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua, where there are none, but about the outrages of the Salvadoran guards and members of profascist groupings trained by U.S. military advisers. Thus, official spokesmen of the Salvadoran junta have confirmed that over 2,500 soldiers from the (Atlakalt) Brigade, led by U.S. Green Berets, have begun an operation to clear the populated center of San Agustin of partisans. They have air support from bombers and 15 military helicopters. The same day, some Central American countries' radio stations described how in a settlement in eastern El Salvador about 80 peasants, sentenced to death by the junta for "collaboration with subversive elements," had died as the sole result of barbarous artillery fire.

However, official Washington continued to bluff in a dirty and primitive way, trying to conceal from the peoples of the world its own crimes in the Latin American countries behind a flimsy screen of more and more new anti-Cuban campaigns.

BREZHNEV, MEXICAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD170542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent to Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, a telegram in which he imparted to the president and the friendly Mexican people cordial congratulations and wishes for happiness and prosperity on the occasion of Mexico's national day, Proclamation of Independence Day.

In a reply telegram, Jose Lopez Portillo, on behalf of the people and Government of Mexico, expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes, and for his part sent best wishes to Comrade Brezhnev.

The telegrams express the conviction that the relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico, in their many aspects, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of universal peace and international security.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 16 NOV

TASS Communique

LD161804 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Nov 81

["Communique on a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- Today the CPSU Central Committee held a plenum. The plenum heard reports by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov "on the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85 and on the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1982" and by the USSR Finance Minister Vasiliy Garbuzov "on the state budget of the USSR for 1982."

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev delivered a big speech at the plenum. The speech is published in the press.

Speakers during the debate on the reports included: Grigoriy Romanov -- first secretary of the Leningrad regional CPSU committee, Tikhon Kiselev -- first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Geydar Aliyev -- first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Oleg Miroshkhin -- second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Pyatras Grishkyavichus -- first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy -- first secretary of the Stavropol territorial CPSU committee, Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy -- first secretary of the Dnepropretrovsk regional committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Boris Shcherbina -- minister of the construction of enterprises of oil and gas industry, Valentina Golubeva -- a weaver from the Ivanovo Lenin worsted yarn factory, Konstantin Belyak -- minister of machinebuilding for livestock breeding and production of fodder, Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev -- chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a corresponding decision on the questions discussed, which is published in the press. After this the Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Brezhnev Speech

LD161944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Passages in capitals published in expanded type]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- We are transmitting an account of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum which was held today.

In the time that has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, a great amount of political, organizational and economic work has been accomplished. The labor and political activity of the masses has increased. The Soviet people have entered the new 5-year plan period with a feeling of optimism, of confidence of their own powers. They are deeply convinced that the great and complex tasks of communist construction set by the congress will be successfully carried out.

This Central Committee plenum may be regarded as the direct and immediate continuation of the work of the congress. At the congress, we approved the economic policy for the eighties and confirmed the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. Now, at the CPSU Central Committee, we are taking the next step. We have to discuss the draft 5-year plan, which puts in specific form the decisions of the 26th party congress as they apply to the first half of the eighties.

In examining the documents submitted by the State Planning Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo came to the conclusion that the plan tasks for the years 1981-85 correspond in the main to the congress requirements. This is the most important thing for the assessment of the plan.

The draft clearly outlines ways of solving the main task of the 5-year plan period. The party's course for increasing the country's economic potential and raising the efficiency of the national economy is being consolidated. The draft is oriented toward fulfilling the congress decisions in the sphere of the social program. Industry and agriculture will develop dynamically. Measures are being taken to concentrate capital investments. A new major step in exploitation of Siberia and the Far East is being made. The economy of every union republic will be further developed. Reliable provision is being made for the needs of defense. On this basis, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee endorsed as a whole the drafts of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan and budget for 1982 and is submitting these documents for the consideration of the party Central Committee plenum.

It is clear from the report by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, under what difficult conditions the 5-year plan was formulated. There are two groups of factors accounting for this.

The effect of factors that are wholly or partly outside our control is apparent in the economic situation. Drought has been causing a great loss to agriculture, and thus to the whole economy, for 3 consecutive years now. In working out the plans we naturally also had to take into account the worsening of the international situation.

Another factor is being felt. We speak correctly about the new demands that the modern stage of development of the economy are making. Unfortunately, however, the style of economic activity and economic thinking, the methods of planning and systems of management are not being reorganized energetically enough.

All this could not fail to leave its mark on the draft of the 5-year plan. The plan is difficult and demanding. But what follows from this? It follows that we need to redouble, to treble our efforts to fulfill it. It follows that we need to speed up the reorganization of the style and methods of economic activity.

Further on Leonid Brezhnev dwelt on the most urgent problems of econonic construction and ways of solving them.

I will begin, he said, with food. The problem of food is, on the economic and political level, the central problem of the whole 5-year plan.

The basis for resolving it is a high rate of agricultural production. Such a rate is included in the draft plan. The average annual grain crop should increase by almost 35 million tons over the 5-year plan, and meat production by more than 2 million tons. A considerable increase in production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit is planned.

The 5-year period started off with a year in which the harvest was poor. But this cannot and must not shake our aims for a speedy and steady growth in food production.

Apropos, the experience of many years shows that weather unfavorable for agriculture occurs in our country virtually every other year. Hence it must be regarded not as the exception, but as a fairly normal and natural phenomenon of our climate. A number of practical conclusions are to be drawn from this.

Until we are capable of controlling the weather, it is necessary to adapt the work in agriculture in a more skillful way to climatic adversities. This presupposes a more stringent regional specialization.

This presupposes the introduction of those strains, those agrotechnical methods which ensure good harvest yields both when there is too little and too much moisture. Finally, this presupposes the production and better utilization of the relevant machinery. All this, along with development of land improvement and a more effective utilization of the growing quantity of fertilizers, will help to lessen the dependence of agriculture on the weather.

Working out tasks, norms and indicators for agriculture, it is important to attentively take into account the most probable and realistic conditions for a given region. One cannot evaluate the work of those who are engaged in agriculture on the strength of 1 year's results.

People and their labor should be appraised taking into account what they achieve when the weather is good and when it is bad, taking into account how steady and stable the results of their labor are.

The grain crop growers of Kazakhstan show an example of good, stable work. In the tenth 5-year period the republic overfulfilled the plan for production and procurements of grain crops, and in practice ended up selling the state 1 billion poods of grain annually. This year the working people of Kazakhstan, working in difficult weather conditions, sold more than 960 million poods of grain. This is a great victory.

Overcoming the difficulty of a year of drought, the working people of the Ukraine fulfilled the set task for grain crop sales, and poured into the state granaries 827 million poods. The cotton growers of Uzbekistan worked well, as always, as did the tea-growers of Georgia and all the agricultural workers of these republics.

The working people of Belorussia, Lithuania, and also Stavropolskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray and of Rostovskaya, Tyumenskaya and a number of other oblasts of the Russian Federation have achieved significant successes. They have not been favored by good weather, either, but the achievements of these republics and oblasts deserve all the more respect for this.

The working people of Azerbaijan have achieved a confident growth of production of all agricultural crops for two 5-year periods. This year, despite difficulties with the weather, record crops of grain crops, cotton, grapes and vegetables were gathered.

I think that the CPSU Central Committee plenum has the right to congratulate the communists and all working people who have achieved great successes in the first year of the current 5-year plan. I should like to wish them fresh victories.

The uninterrupted supply of high-quality food products to the people, Leonid Brezhenev pointed out, demands good work both from agriculture and also from many other industries. It is for this reason that the 26th CPSU Congress considered it necessary to draft a comprehensive food program and include it in the 5-year plan.

The composition of such a program is a matter which is to the highest degree creative and, to be frank, complex. It must unite in one whole the efforts in agriculture itself, in the industries serving it, in the systems of procurement, storage, processing, transport and trade in agricultural produce. And what is especially important, it must submit the work of all these sectors I mentioned to the common final aim, which is to provide for the requirements of the country for food.

In composing the program the structure of the agroindustrial complex should be carefully worked on, and the existing discrepancies in it removed. In the plan presented somewhat more resources are directed toward the development of sectors supplying agriculture with the means of production and also those which carry out more thorough processing and which ensure the preservation of agricultural produce.

We need to go even further along this path, and to increase the capacities of elevators and cold stores more energetically, to remove bottlenecks connected with transport, particularly special transport, packing and primary processing of products.

The procurement system needs considerable improvement. At the present time practically all procured grain corps are transported to elevators, very often at a distance, although a considerable part of the grain crops will soon go back again. Clearly we should gradually transfer to the construction of small stores along with large elevators, and of compound-feed plants nearer to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Also, the construction of only large enterprises for processing milk, slaughtering cattle and processing meat can hardly be justified. Cattle and milk frequently have to be transported over hundreds of kilometers to get there. This also leads to losses and unproductive expenditure. They can and must be sharply decreased.

On another issue. As is known, big losses are allowed to occur in many towns in the storage of potatoes and vegetables. In order to correct the situation, the draft plan provides for an increase of 60 percent in capital investment in building storage depots and a 40 percent increase for construction of roads with hard surfaces at farms. Furthermore, vegetable storage depots should be built both in towns and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This will make it possible to transport produce as required directly to shops and catering establishments, and will lead to a considerable reduction in losses.

Reviewing the situation in agricultural machinebuilding, Leonid Brezhnev set the task of raising technical standards and increasing the reliability and service life of machines. The problem cannot be resolved just by building new works, he said. Hence the work at enterprises already in operation must be improved. There are opportunities to do this. This is what the 5-year plan aims at. It is necessary for Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, (minister of tractor and agricultural machine building), Konstantin Belyak (minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production), and Leonid Khitrun, (chairman of the USSR State Committee for Production Equipment for Agriculture), together with the USSR Gosplan, to get on with this in earnest and to put things in order here.

In drawing up the food program an important place should be allocated, too, to such major problems as improving the economic mechanism and the management system -- management of agriculture and agroindustrial complex as a whole, and of course, management locally.

The deciding word on what is to occupy each hectare, when this or that work is to be started, should belong to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves. The rayon level of management must also be strengthened. Conditions must be created to more actively stimulate the growth of and increased intensity of agricultural production, encourage the initiative of kolkhoz and sovkhozes and of all links in the agroindustrial complex, and force them to work not for interim indicators, but fro a high final result.

In view of the significance of the question, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee proposes to discuss the food program at one of the next CPSU Central Committee plenums. Confidence was expressed that the party Central Committee will support this proposal. After all, there is no more important, no more noble cause than satisfying the most vital needs of the people.

Urgent measures have been taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, Leonid Brezhnev went on to say, in order to eliminate as quickly as possible interruptions in supplies. It is necessary, he stressed, to make fuller use of local food resources and also the possibilities of subsidiary farms. It is necessary in every way to support initiative and enterprise in this matter by regional and town party and administrative organs, industrial enterprises and associations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In general there are many tasks ahead in agriculture and in industries serving it. They are complex tasks. However, I can say with confidence that our party and our people are up to them.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech devoted much space to tasks facing industry, transport and communications.

One of them, concerning the entire national economy, consists in successful development of the fuel and energy complex. The plan provides for a substantial growth in production of energy and fuels, particularly gas. However, the country's needs are growing fast, too. That is why the plan's target is to make use of all available factors and incentives to save fuels and energy. At the same time, tasks of fuel and energy production should be overfulfilled. This is one of the chief concerns of the central economic organs.

The ministries headed by Nikolay Maltsev, minister of the petroleum industry; Boris Bratchenko, minister of the coal industry; Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power and electrification; Boris Shcherbina, minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; and Vasiliy Dinkov, minister of the gas industry, bear above all the responsibility for an uninterrupted supply of petroleum, coal, gas and electricity for the country and for ensuring the necessary scale of fuel exports to fraternal countries and to the world market.

The country is greatly indebted to the heroic toil of gas workers, oil industry workers and construction workers who opened up access to the rich resources of western Siberia. In the 11th 5-Year Plan period they face even greater tasks. New deposits are to be brought into exploitation, five huge long-distance gas lines are to be constructed and put into operation to link western Siberia and the center of the country. The export gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod will also come into operation. These undoubtedly, are key projects of the 5-year plan and they must be completed on time without fail. Allow me to express our joint conviction that the construction workers will cope with the task with honor.

Speaking of long-term prospects, Leonid Brezhnev announced that a more accurate estimate of the resources of gas, petroleum and condensate in western Siberia, which has been carried out lately, once more indicated that nature has not let us down. The resources which the country has at its disposal make it possible to face the future with confidence. All that is needed is to use them efficiently and prudently. There must be no slackening of the efforts aimed at the development of the fuel and energy complex, including the utilization of new sources of energy. At the same time it is necessary to introduce equipment and technological processes which save energy.

These are the fundamental tasks of the development of the national economy. They must be constantly held in the center of attention of republican, oblast and scientific institutions. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that it will be so.

Another decisive area of the 5-year period is CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. A specific feature of the draft 5-year plan and the 1982 plan is that they envisage a considerable increase in bringing capital projects into operation, with a smaller growth in capital investments. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has supported the government's proposal for reducing by R30 billion the volume of capital investments and construction and assembly work originally planned for the 5-year period. What gave rise to this?

Account was taken of the available material and labor resources, the capacity of construction organizations and also the considerable extent of incomplete construction. There is now, in fact, a realistic, better balanced plan of capital construction, creating the necessary conditions for normal work.

There are quite a number of good collectives in the country, for example, the Leningrad Glavzapstroy, which hands over planned projects on time or ahead of schedule 5-year plan after 5-year plan, the builders and fitters of the Novolipetsk metal works and the builders of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises in the Ukraine and of Belorussian light industry factories. One can and must learn from these collectives.

But by no means everybody is working in this manner. Leonid Brezhnev criticized a number of ministries which are lagging behind in handing over projects for commissioning, and called on Ministers Petr Neporozhniy, Nikolay Goldin (minister for construction of heavy industry enterprises), Georgiy Karavayev (minister for construction) and Aleksandr Tokarev (minister for industrial construction) to correct the situation as quickly as possible. It is at sites due for commissioning that the maximum concentration of labor, material and financial resources must be ensured. The sites must be given everything necessary for the projects to become operational as soon as possible. To do this, the mobility of construction organizations will have to be increased, and machinery and cadres will have to be reallocated when necessary.

No less important is the task of commissioning production capacities in time. In this connection Leonid Brezhnev drew to the attention of Leonid Kostanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vasiliy Isayev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Nikolay Maltsev, [title not given] Vladimir Listov, minister of the chemical industry, and Aleksey Petrishchev, minister for mineral fertilizer production, to the necessity of constantly keeping an eye on projects being built on the basis of compensation deals.

Concluding his remarks on capital construction, Leonid Brezhnev recalled two more factors. The first is the need to ensure that projects temporarily mothballed are maintained intact. The second is that it is equally necessary to build up stocks for normal work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, especially in the raw material sectors.

Leonid Brezhnev then analyzed how the highly important party directive on enhancing the efficiency of the national economy and its intensification is reflected in the draft of the new 5-Year Plan.

Together with an increase in the overall volume of capital investment by 10 percent, the draft plan envisages an 18 percent growth in national income. This will, undoubtedly, not be easy to achieve. But the very juxtaposition of the two figures already indicates that at the basis of the plan a course has been set for the better utilization of all resources. Measures for growth in labor productivity and for raising the quality of output are envisaged. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, passed in June of this year, directs technical program and capital investment policy, the enterprise by economic executives [khozyaystvenniki] and the initiative of labor collectives to saving material resources.

At the same time, although the draft envisages high targets for levels of efficiency, it still does not overcome the tendency toward a lowering of capital productivity in a number of branches of the national economy.

The ratio of material per unit of output in production is changing, and production costs are slowly falling. In general, it is necessary to work much more, and persistently, to make the economy really efficient. All production collectives, economic managers and party committees from the top to the bottom must struggle persistently to implement the party's economic policy.

The rate of replacement of equipment will increase approximately 1.5 times in accordance with the draft plan. This places great and responsible tasks on scientific research and design institutes.

Unfortunately far from all of them work as required by the present stage of scientific and technical progress. The technical and technological solutions put forward do not always correspond to this level. An unnecessary diffusion of forces is continuing. Naturally, the principle of competition should operate in science. But is the existence, for example, of more than 200 union-administered organizations engaged in the same type of planning justified?

The State Committee on Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments should be more energetic in carrying out the 26th party congress decisions on effective use of accumulated scientific-technological potential, and in speeding up the introduction of new technology.

The current demographic situation, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, requires that better use be made of labor resources. The plan provides measures to restrict the growth in numbers of workers in certain nonproduction industries and for active involvement of pensioners, housewives and rural inhabitants in production. However, this is clearly not enough. The root of the evil is the slow reduction of manual labor.

In industry as a whole, some 40 percent of workers are engaged in manual labor. This figure is even greater in construction and in the sphere of services. The USSR State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Science and Technology should speed up the drafting of a target-oriented program for reducing manual labor, particularly heavy labor.

As a social system, socialism possesses enormous potential for a rational and humane use of society's main productive force -- the man of labor. This potential should be used to the fullest.

A balanced, thought-out development of foreign economic relations, above all the deepening of cooperation with socialist countries, said Leonid Brezhnev, constitutes a considerable reserve for raising the efficiency of our economy. Cooperation of this kind is of foremost economic and political importance. That is why we are bound to require that all economic managers fulfill decisions in this field adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in a more responsible manner.

The next big problem that Leonid Brezhnev discussed was that of improving the running of the economy and the economic mechanism. The solution of these problems is an integral part of the party's political and theoretical work. No small amount of work has been done to improve the management of the economy. However, the economy does not stand still. The system of links between industries and within industries is growing and becoming more complex. The smooth operation of all national economic links is therefore becoming a more and more important condition for the efficiency of the economy.

The congress proclaimed the slogan, "The Economy Must be Economic." In fact, the whole economic mechanism must be brought into line with this requirement. It must be admitted, however, that so far this has not been done properly. It is for this very reason that we still come up against an economic situation under which enterprises and associations find it not economically advantageous to take on intensive plans, to step up scientific and technological progress or to improve the quality of output.

It is for this reason that we have still not managed to rid ourselves of the kind of indicators which, in essence, encourage squandering. I have in mind the notorious "gross value," measured in tons or roubles when it comes to machine-tools output or the baking of bread, for instance, or in ton-kilometers, when it is a matter of evaluating the work of transportation.

It is well known that the basic production units in our conditions are enterprises and associations. This means that all management organs and the whole of the economic mechanism ought to help them work better. Meanwhile, in practice, enterprises which are working well and those working badly are sometimes placed in the same circumstances. Nonfulfilment of plan tasks is sometimes covered up by alterations to the plan in the direction of reducing it. At the same time, the savings made by leading enterprises are disallowed on various pretexts. Enterprises are frequently deprived of the right to allocate their development funds independently.

Substantial improvement is needed in the system of material and technical supplies: Interruptions in supplies, even if they are of short duration, literally disorganize the work of many enterprises and construction projects.

All these are problems whose solution does not require additional expenditure but could produce a considerable effect on the national economy.

Some may say that many of the issues raised have been reflected, to some extent or other, in the well-known resolution on the improvement of the national economic mechanism. Indeed, that is so. But after all, more than 2 years have passed and the resolution is being implemented slowly and half-heartedly.

All the aforesaid leads naturally to one conclusion: In our efforts aimed at the implementation of the 5-year plan we should, at the same time, improve the mechanism of the national economy and the system of economic management.

The Politburo has come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to make these issues too the subject of one of the next plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. I hope, Comrades, that you members of the Central Committee will agree to that.

The growing links between economic and social progress, characteristic of a developed socialist society, Leonid Brezhnev went on, determines the front-ranking position of the SOCIAL PROGRAM in our plans. The draft which is being submitted shows an increased share of the national income being devoted to consumption. The volume of the allocations for consumption is being increased in 1985 by R73 billion in comparison with 1980. The principle adopted at the congress concerning the faster rate of growth of the "B" group has been adhered to.

The increase in the output of textiles, footwear and knitwear will be considerably larger than in the past 5-year plan period. The output of cultural and household goods is being increased by 1.4 times.

The variety of articles is expanding, and their quality is being improved. There are now quite a few enterprises whose output is in great and merited demand. Such are the Moscow Sokol and Moskva sewing associations, the Leningrad Lomonosov porcelain works, the Kiyevlyanka knitwear association, the Yerevan Masis footwear association, and a number of others. Articles produced at enterprises of ministries headed by Erlen Pervyshin (minister of the electronics industry), deserve a good word.

The course toward raising the incomes of the population is being continued. Large statewide undertakings for increasing and improving wages have been started. Thus, from the start of 1982, wages and salaries in the coal industry are being raised, and technical reequipment will be simultaneously speeded up.

State aid to families with children, to working mothers and young marrieds, as well as the practice of part-time working days for women are being expanded. The construction of children's establishments is being speeded up. Minimal pensions are being raised and other measures to improve the system of pensions are being taken.

As before, considerable funds are being assigned to development of the health service and people's education.

Housing construction has been allocated R93 billion. Apartments are being designed to be more comfortable. Particular attention is focused on regions of Siberia and the Far East. In the countryside it is planned to build 30 million square meters of housing more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time the party also sees existing difficulties. For the reasons which were spoken of above, there still remain interruptions in the supply of meat, dairy products, cotton fabrics and a number of other goods. There is only one way to solve these and other problems. That, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the party, is a growth in production, a rise in labor productivity and an increase in the efficiency of the economy. The 5-year plan draft is geared toward just that.

We know from our history that difficulties have also existed in the past. They are possible, too, in the future. This is natural with the birth of something new, with movement forward. The main thing, as V.I. Lenin taught, is not to close one's eyes to difficulties but to find the right ways of overcoming them and to know how to mobilize the masses to combat them. This splendid tradition of the Bolsheviks lives on today in the deeds of communists and all Soviet people.

We have everything for successful work: highly-developed productive forces, the socio-political and moral unity of the Soviet people, and the clear-cut strategy of advancement embodied in the resolutions of the congress. It is now up to the entire party to raise even higher the level of organizational work in the field of economic construction.

The 11th 5-Year Plan must be, and will be, a glorious milestone on the path of historic achievements of the Soviet people. There is no doubt but that the working people of our country will apply their strength and energy, their creativity and initiative, to the attainment of increasing successes on this path.

Speaking about the 1982 plan, Leonid Brezhnev noted that the rates of growth envisaged in it are moderate. In adopting the plan, we have proceeded strictly from realistic possibilities. We shall demand its unconditional fulfillment equally strictly. Let me say, comrades, that the Council of Ministers was resolutely decided against allowing the practice of correcting the plan at the end of the year, which has been permitted in the past. Let us support this attitude. For following its endorsement, the plan becomes a law for our lives and activities, and everybody, from worker to minister, is obliged to treat the plan as law, as a most important party and state document. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee sets the task: The plan for 1982 should not only be fulfilled, but overfulfilled. What has to be done to that end?

First, it is necessary to ensure the most stringent possible procedure for savings in the use of all types of resources, to curb waste, speedily and drastically;

Second, it is necessary to achieve real and radical progress in capital construction to bring into use all production capacities at all projects envisaged in the plan without exception;

Third, it is necessary to carry out livestock wintering in an organized manner and without losses, to carry out the whole complex of work to obtain a big harvest in 1982 on time and with good quality;

Finally, it is necessary, during plan fulfillment, to accelerate the development of Group B and thus improve supplies to the population of consumer goods and foodstuffs.

These tasks are not simple ones. They are widespread, requiring precise cooperation of all branches of the national economy. In order to cope with them successfully, the plan's figures must be supported with economic and organizational-political measures that guarantee their implementation. Organization, efficiency and discipline -- these are the inescapable demands both at the center and in the provinces. It is from this point of view that the activities of all party, state and economic organs should be conducted.

We have the right to expect that Central Committees of union republican communist parties, kraykoms, obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms, relying on their great and varies experience in management of the economy, will enhance considerably their influence on economic life. In this case the matter is not one of petty supervision [opeka] or substitution of administration and economic organs.

It is a matter, instead, of a carefully considered and exacting cadres policy, persistence and sense of purpose in defending the interests of the state as a whole and of a determined struggle against every violation of adopted decisions and even more so of Soviet laws, and against every violation of party and community ethics.

The Central Committee attaches enormous significance to the militant drive of primary party organizations. The situation and mood in labor collectives and, hence, production performance, depend a great deal upon how communists work. It is necessary for each communist -- and there are almost 18 million of us -- to devote, each in his section, all his strength, experience and knowledge into seeking our reserves and increasing the efficiency of labor, and to be a worthy example of dedication to his work.

The year 1982 will be full of major political events. Trade unions and Komsomol congresses will take place. There will be elections to local soviets of people's deputies. The 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be marked.

Each of these events has its own specific character, its own political content. They are nevertheless all called upon to give a fresh, powerful stimulas to further strengthening the unity of the party and people, to even closer cohesiveness of all the nations and nationalities of the country, to raising the political and creative activity of the masses.

I should like to stress in conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev said, a simple thought. It relates to everyone, regardless of who occupies which post, of who works where. It is necessary to work better, to draw up plans better and fulfill them better, to organize production better and to produce better; in a word: to work more efficiently. This, comrades, is in the final analysis, the basic, deciding factor.

Plenum Adopts Resolution

LD161900 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on the drafts of the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85, the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1982 and the USSR state budget for 1982. The resolution says:

"To approve in the main the drafts of the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85, the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1982 and the USSR state budget for 1982.

"The USSR Council of Ministers should submit these drafts for consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"To approve wholly and completely the activity of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee in implementing the strategic course in the sphere of home and foreign policy worked out by the 26th congress of the party, in implementing the tasks of communist construction.

"The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, territorial, regional, area, city and district committees of the party, party organisations, state, trade union and Komsomol bodies, ministries and departments, guiding themselves by the provisions and conclusions set out in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the plenum, should concentrate their attention on the successful completion of the assignments for the current year, on fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for 1982 and the five-year period as a whole. For these purposes all efforts should be concentrated on implementing the most important directive of the party -- enhancing the effectivity of the national economy, its intensification."

"The existing resources for speeding up scientific and technological progress, raising the labour productivity in all the spheres of the national economy, increasing the output and improving the quality of products should be tapped to the utmost. Special attention should be paid to a considerable improvement of capital construction.

"To carry out the necessary measures to assure a rational and thrifty consumption of metals, fuel, electric power, raw materials, financial and labour resources, and to do everything to make our economy more economical. To upgrade the role of science, to work to achieve more effective results in the activities of research, development and designing organizations, to work persistently to further improve the planning and management of the economy, to perfect the style and methods of management.

"To press for a greater effectiveness of foreign economic ties, above all to broaden cooperation with the socialist countries.

"The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the large-scale tasks mapped out by the party for building up the economic potential of the country, for the dynamic development of industrial and agricultural production and of the fuel and energy complex, for resolving the food problem, for achieving a further raising of the material and cultural standard of the Soviet people's life require each sector, each union republic, territory, region, city and district, all the work collectives to multiply their efforts for a fuller utilization of reserves and possibilities. Prime importance in this connection must be given to improving the level of organization and enhancing businesslike approach, to strengthening state and labour discipline in each sector of production, in all the spheres of management.

"The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the communists and all the working people will extend still further the socialist emulation and will mark the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period by shock work and new accomplishments in the drive to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

SUPREME SOVIET OPENS SIXTH SESSION 17 NOV

Session Opening

LD170920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation opened in the Great Kremlin Palace half an hour ago.

With tumultuous and prolonged applause, the deputies and guests welcomed Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the session and the order of its work. The agenda includes the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the period 1981 to 1985; the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1982 and the course of plan fulfillment in 1981, the USSR's state budget for 1982 and the execution [ispolneniye] of the budget for 1980, and the approving of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kuznetsov Chairs Session

LD162138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today.

The Presidium members received with profound satisfaction the results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His speech contains a thorough analysis of the key problems of the country's economic and social development and gives a full-scale political appraisal of the draft plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Attention is drawn to difficulties and shortcomings in the planning and running of the economy, and ways of eliminating them have been indicated.

Confidence was expressed to the effect that the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum; the points and conclusions contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech; and the task he has set to work better and to display greater initiative, ensuring in all sectors organizing ability, efficiency and discipline, and to strive for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions adopted will be a new, powerful impulse in the further development of the creative work of the Soviet people in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the staging of the 6th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation. Proposals on the agenda and work procedure of the session of the supreme body of state power in the country were discussed and approved. Comrade Kuznetsov spoke about these questions at the session.

According to a report by the chairmen of the budget and planning commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, Vashchenko and Maslennikov, the question was examined on the conclusion of the work of the budget and planning and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the preliminary examination of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981, and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in 1981, the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the report on the execution of the budget for 1980.

It was pointed out that the session that the budget and planning and other standing commissions of the chambers have done a great deal of useful work. During the preliminary discussion of the draft plans and budget the standing commissions were able to reveal additional resources for the successful implementation of the major directive of our party for enhancing the efficiency of production and the quality of goods.

Then on the basis of a report by Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Georgadze the question of placing the decrees of the Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted in the period between the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet before the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for endorsement was examined.

The Presidium session also examined several other problems of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of items on the agenda were Kunayev, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev and Rashidov, candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Asnov, Vatchenko, Polyakov, Gilashvili and Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Konotop and Kukhina, members of the Presidium; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet [as heard]; Rekunkov, USSR procurator general; chiefs of a several USSR ministries and departments.

Shitikov Steers Agenda

LD171044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Speech by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union, and subsequent proceedings chaired by Shitikov at the opening of the Sixth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation on 17 November in the Kremlin Palace -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies: I proclaim the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation open. We have to approve the session's agenda and agree on the order of the work of the session.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium puts forward the proposal, approved by the Soviet of Elders, to examine the following questions during this session:

1. On the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the period 1981-85. This question is being put forward by the USSR Council of Ministers.

2. On the state plan for economic and social development in 1982 and on the course of implementation of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR in 1981. This question is being put forward by the USSR Council of Ministers.

3. On the state budget of the USSR for 1982 and on the implementation of the USSR's state budget for 1980. This question is being put forward by the USSR Council of Ministers.

4. On approving the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This question is being put forward by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Do the deputies have other proposals concerning the agenda? No? No.

Let us vote: Deputies of the Soviet of the Nationalities to vote. Who is for approving the agenda? Please vote. Please lower your hands. Who is against? No. Who has abstained? No. The Soviet of the Nationalities approves the agenda.

Deputies of the Soviet of the Union to vote. Who is for approving the agenda? Please raise your hands. Please lower them. Who is against? No. Who has abstained? No. The Soviet of the Union also approves the agenda.

Thus the USSR Supreme Soviet approves the agenda. Comrade deputies, let us commence the examination of the first question on the agenda of our session. I ask Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, deputy, to take the floor to deliver a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in the period 1981 to 1985, the plan for 1982 and the course of fulfillment of the plan in 1981. [applause]

Baybakov Address

LD171214 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS -- The State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the plan for 1982 have been submitted for the session of the USSR's parliament, which opened in the Kremlin today. A report on this issue was delivered by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov.

The plan for the five years period "provides for concrete ways and means of putting into life the long-term economic strategy of the CPSU, its supreme goal being to steadily raise material and cultural standards of the people," the reporter said.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held yesterday, discussed and in the main approved of the state plans. The party's main tasks in economic and cultural construction in the coming period were set in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the plenary meeting.

"The economic targets of the five-year plan are in line with the assignments, set by the 26th CPSU Congress," said Nikolay Baybakov. "The national income, used for consumption and accumulation, is to grow by 18 per cent, industrial production -- by 26 per cent, the gross agricultural product (in the average annual terms) by 13 per cent, the freight turnover of all transport means -- by 19 per cent. Capital investments are to grow by 10.4 per cent.

"A higher pace of growth is envisaged for a number of economic indices, as compared with those attained in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-80). This refers, primarily, to development of industry and agriculture, and also to raising labour productivity and a thrifty use of material resources in all branches of the national economy."

The assignments for a further improvement in the well-being of the people, set by the CPSU Congress, will be implemented in full. The testimony of that is the planned high pace of the growth of the consumption fund, through which material and intellectual requirements of the Soviet people are satisfied. It is to grow by 22 per cent in the five-year period. Real incomes per capita of the population will grow by 16.5 per cent, retail trade turnover by 23 per cent. Impelementation of a good programme, being elaborated on Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, and also a programme of development of production of new consumer goods, will be of great insignificance for satisfying the requirements of the population," the reporter said.

"The 11th Five-Year Plan period will be a major stage in furthering the party's course of completing in the 1980's the transfer of the economy predominantly onto intensive lines of development," he stressed. "By its historical proportions, significance and consequences the solution of this task, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, can be bracketed with such a profound transformation as socialist industrialisation."

"A very important specific feature of the five-year plan period is elaborated of target comprehensive programmes of resolving major socio-economic and scientific-technical problems, and also programmes of forming and developing territorial-industrial complexes," said Nikolay Baybakov.

The plan provides for a further acceleration of the scientific-technical progress, the reporter stressed. It is planned to broadly introduce progressive technological processes, to increase the output of new machinery and equipment, transport means, instruments and materials with a bigger economic effect. More than 2,700 automatised systems of controling technological processes and 7,300 computer complexes of the basis of microprocessors and mini-electronic computers will be put into operation.

It is planned to broader introduce [as received] new technological processes of machining materials.

The reporter pointed out that big sums of money were allocated for the development of science in the five-year period -- about 24,000 million roubles are allocated for the purpose of 1982 alone, a rise of 5.2 per cent over 1981.

Nikolay Baybakov stressed that "the CPSU is consistently implementing the course at the priority development of the socialist industry, above all the heavy industry."

In 1985 the production of electricity will reach 1,555 billion kilowatt hours, an increase of 260 billion on 1980. The generation of electricity at atomic and hydropower stations will grow by over 70 percent. The entire planned increase of the output of electricity in the European part of the USSR is to be achieved at atomic power stations.

The output of oil (including gas condensate) is planned to be brought to 630 million tons in 1983. The output of gas is to reach 630 billion cubic metres, an increase of 45 per cent on 1980. Trunk gas pipelines with a stretch of 48,000 kilometres are planned to be laid out, as against 30 thousand kilometres in the past five-year plan period. Five large-capacity trunk pipelines will be laid out and set into operation to stretch from the deposits in the Tyumen region to areas of the centre. The Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline for the export of gas will also be built. The output of coal in 1985 will make up 775 million tons.

About 132 billion roubles of capital investments, an increase of 50 per cent on 1978-80 in on the whole allocated for the development of the fuel-and-energy branches.

Nikolay Baybakov noted further that the output of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy will be increased, the assortment of its products widened. The output of the products of machine-building and metal working is to grow by 40 per cent. Highly productive and economical machinery will be supplied to the national economy in larger amounts. The capacity of each machine, its service life, reliability and quality will be enhanced. The creation and manufacture of systems of machinery will be continued. The productivity of the machinery manufactured will increase on an average by 30-50 per cent and its reliability and service life by 25-35 per cent.

"The implementation of the programme of social development and raising the living standards of the people set out by the CPSU Congress requires further increase of the output of manufactured consumer goods," the speaker went on. "The volume of products of the light industry will increase in five years by 19 per cent. The output of consumer goods in popular demand will be widened." The output of household and recreational goods is planned to be increased by 40 per cent.

Nikolay Baybakov noted that priority growth rates of the output of grain and fodder are envisaged in the plan for purposes of creating a firm foundation for the development of livestock breeding and implementation of the food programme. The average annual output of grain during the five-year period will make up 239 million tons, including 12 million tons of pulses. The aggregate volume of fodder in 1985 will increase by 25 per cent on 1980. The output of meat (slaughter weight) will reach 18.2 million tons by the end of the five-year period and the output of milk will reach nearly 102 million tons.

It is planned to allocate for agriculture for the five-year period nearly 190 billion roubles of capital investments, over 27 per cent of the total volume of capital investments, for the national economy. 1,870 thousand tractors, 1,461 thousand trucks, 600 thousand grain harvesters, farm machinery to a sum of about 30 billion roubles will be provided for agriculture in the five-year period.

"A broad social programme advanced by the CPSU for the five-year period is imbued with profound care for many," the speaker went on. "It comprises all the aspects of life of the Soviet people, envisages the creation of favorable conditions for highly-productive work, the growth of incomes and consumption of the population, the improvement of its housing and living conditions, the raising of the education and cultural level."

16.6 billion roubles is allocated for 1985 from the centralized sources for new measures to raise the living standards. Out of this sum, about ten billion roubles is envisaged for raising the wages of factory and office workers.

The average monthly wages of workers and employees in the national economy will increase during the five-year period by 14.5 per cent. The remuneration of collective farmers in the social economy will rise by 20 per cent.

The social funds will make up 144 billion roubles by the end of the five-year period. Centralized measures for the enhancement of state assistance to families with children and further improvement of the pension scheme will be carried out with the use of these funds. The well-being of over 4.5 million families with children and about 14 million pensioners will be improved as a result of this.

530 million square metres of housing will be built within five years.

It is planned to train during the five-year period 10.5 million specialists with higher or secondary specialized education.

By the end of 1985 the total number of hospital beds will run into more than 3,600,000 -- 131 beds per every 10,000 people.

In 1981-85 the Soviet Union's foreign trade is planned to grow by 22.5 per cent, the reporter said. The socialist countries' share in the USSR's foreign trade is to increase from 54 per cent in 1980 to 58 per cent in 1985.

The USSR "favours mutually-beneficial and stable economic links with industrial capitalist countries," said Nikolay Baybakov. "And it is not our fault that foreign trade with some capitalist countries, above all the United States, is now experiencing a depression or even reducing, mainly because of attempts of certain imperialist circles to undermine the process of relaxation of international tension, to impose upon us the terms that cannot be accepted."

As to the Soviet Union, he said, we are ready to continue developing trade-and-economic relations with all capitalist states on an equal and mutually-beneficial foundation.

Touching upon the results of 1981 Nikolay Baybakov said that the national income was estimated to grow by an annual three per cent, and to amount to 450,000 million roubles.

"Successes in economic and social development would have been greater, had it been possible to overcome shortcomings in the work of a number of industrial ministries and departments, organizations and enterprises. These shortcomings, and also the difficulties that developed in agriculture did not make it possible to ensure, for a number of indices, implementation of annual planned assignments."

In 1982 the national income of the country is to grow by three per cent. More than 4,000 million roubles are to be channelled for measures to raise the living standards of the people. A major part of the money is to be used to raise and perfect the wages, specifically of workers of the main coal basins of the country, and some other industries. Approximately 10 million people will have their housing conditions improved.

"The five-year and the annual plans testify to the CPSU's firm course of ensuring a steady socio-economic progress of Soviet society," Nikolay Baybakov said in conclusion.

Garbuzov Speaks on 1982 Budget

LD171228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet a report on the USSR State Budget for 1982 has just been given by Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The minister began his speech with a brief report on results of the current year. The national income, a general indicator of the economy, will rise in 1981 by more than R13 billion. The party's social program is being steadily implemented. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the amount of state aid to families with children has been raised, pension allocation to the population has been improved, measures are being taken to further raise pay in the construction industry, on the railroads, and in a number of other branches of the national economy and regions of the country. Payments and benefits to the population from social services funds have increased by R5 billion. In the current year approximately 10 million people will improve their living conditions.

Further, deputy Garbuzov stressed that the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the Supreme Soviet session examined and basically approved the draft state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget for 1982. The plenum gave a profound analysis of the key social and economic tasks for development of our country at the new stage, and armed the party and the people with a precise program of practical action for implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR State Budget for 1982 was worked out following on from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the principled directions and instructions of Comrade Brezhnev on the central problems of the theory and practice of communist construction.

The budget allocates the necessary funds to progressive development of the national economy, the increased well-being of the Soviet people, and the strengthening of the defense capability of the country.

The budget revenue is determined at the sume of R321.8 billion, expenditure at R321.5 billion -- the surplus of income over expenditure is R300 million. The plan and budget envisages consistent implementation of the social programs adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In 1982 it is planned to continue measures for further growth of wages. Introduction of partially-paid leave for working mothers to look after children up to age 1 year and the payment of an extraordinary [one-time] benefit to women on the birth of a child has already begun. Next year, these benefits will be extended to all areas of the RSFSR and also to the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics and Moldavia. A number of other benefits are also planned. The state's expenditure on centralized measures to enhance the material and cultural standard of living of the people will amount to more than R4 billion in 1982.

Deputy Garbuzov went on to describe in detail the sections of the country's budget for the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. He reported that more than R169 billion is to be allocated to financing industry, or a little over R7 billion more than is allocated according to the plan confirmed for the current year. Specific measures to ensure a reduction in production costs and to increase industry's profits are provided for.

The 1980's mark a qualitatively new and important stage in the development of agriculture. In putting forward its food program, the Communist Party is directing the whole of the country's agroindustrial and food complex toward further increasing the supply of food to the population, on the basis of proportional and balanced growth of agriculture, and of the industries serving it -- transport and trade. R110 billion is allocated to consistent development of the material-technical base of the agroindustrial complex in 1982.

A large place in next year's budget is occupied by expenditure on social-cultural measures. It will increase by almost R5 billion, and amount to R106.8 billion. Preschool education of children will be further developed. It is planned to commission nurseries and kindergartens with almost 432,000 places. The number of pupils in day schools will be close to 40 million. The output of specialists with higher and secondary education in 1982 will reach 2.1 million. It is planned to train about 2.5 million qualified workers in professional-technical colleges. The social insurance budget, which is administered by the AUCCTU and local trade union organizations, is included in the USSR State Budget for 1982 at the level of R39.4 billion.

The Communist Party and the state, (?the rapporteur continued) have no more important task than that of [word indistinct] the preservation and consolidation of peace and (?relaxation of) international tension are the aim of fresh large-scale (?peace) initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. They have been broadly recognized by the peoples of all countries as the Soviet Union's program for peace for the 1980's. This firm Leninist course is opposed by the aggressive intentions of militarist circles of the West, and primarily of the United States of America. The arms race unleashed today by imperialism, on the slanderous pretext of a Soviet military threat, has taken on unprecedented scope, and is aimed at achieving military superiority. It is leading to unrestrained growth of military expenditure by the United States and certain other countries of the NATO bloc.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are countering the line of the imperialist states for militarization of the economy with their program of peaceful construction and a rise in the people's well-being. Struggling for peace, our party and state evaluate soberly the international situation, and steadfastly implement Lenin's behest to be constantly vigilant and to maintain a high level of combat readiness to guarantee the security of the USSR and its allies.

The State Budget for 1982 includes expenditure on the country's defense amounting to R17.050 billion, which is 5.3 percent of the budget expenditure.

In conclusion, Deputy Garbuzov stated that socialist competition between working people which has developed broadly throughout the country, the mass patriotic movement to adopt cross-plans and enhanced plans, create firm confidence that the plan and budget for 1982 will be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

The session continues.

CPSU CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION SESSION 16 NOV

LD162224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission was held today. The session heard a report by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the commission, on the activities of the Central Auditing Commission since the 26th CPSU Congress. The plan of work of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission for 1982 was examined and approved at the session.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON UNITY OF SOVIET PEOPLES

PM161101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "October's Great Gain" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] The Soviet peoples' friendship and unity is October's great gain, the result of the Communist Party's consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy. Implementing V.I. Lenin's demand to "LINK the revolutionary struggle for socialism with a revolutionary program on the nationalities issue," the Communist Party rallied the country's peoples into a unified, fraternal family. For the first time in mankind's history a new social and international community of people -- the unified Soviet people -- was formed in our country and became a reality. During the celebrations of the 64th anniversary of October representatives of all nationalities turned their hearts toward the party which consolidated our great union of free peoples.

The indestructibility of the USSR is based above all on the unity of our republics' economic life. It is enshrined in our Constitution that the USSR's economy is a unified national economic complex covering all components in social production, distribution and exchange. In the conditions of mature socialism the economic links between the republics become unusually complex, numerous and interwoven. This means that each union republic is responsible not only for "its own" economy, but for our entire economy, the whole people's economy. "Life shows," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of all-round rapprochement. A flourishing and mutual enrichment of national cultures is taking plac and the culture of the unified Soviet people -- a new social and international community -- is being formed.

The soviets of people's deputies are the political basis of our multinational socialist state. The unity of the entire system of organs of people's power from top to bottom cements our indistructible alliance of nations and ethnic groups and ensures the harmonious development of the economy and culture of all republics, krays and oblasts and all national autonomies.

The Soviet state system, socialist democracy and the peoples' friendship and fraternity have proved their viability at the most critical moments of history. This was revealed in all its force during the Great Patriotic War years. Fascism, in planning its attack on our country, gambled on the assumption that the union of Soviet republics would not withstand blows from the Wehrmacht. As is known, reality reduced these calculations to ashes. The common danger rallied the peoples of the Soviet Union, people of all nationalities fought to the death against Hitler's onslaught and each union republic contributed to the defeat of fascism. The Great Patriotic War did not disunite our indestructible union of free peoples but consolidated it still more. During the October celebrations Soviet people watched with profound emotion a newsreel bringing us a stern, impressive picture of the parade in Red Square on 7 November 1941.

In the conditions of mature socialism the spiritual life of all the peoples living in our country is becoming increasingly multifaceted, diverse and multifarious. This becomes apparent in the successes of science, literature and art. Particularly if you trace the path traveled by the peoples of what were formerly backward outlying districts of the czarist empire in the development of their spiritual life during the years of Soviet power. After all, before Great October the working masses had virtually no access to science, education and culture. Class inequality, inequality of property and national inequality condemned millions of exploited people to illiteracy, lack of enlightenment and ignorance. Now our country's peoples create remarkable works, national in form and socialist in content. Every union republic now has its own academy of sciences with a wide network of scientific research institutions and highly qualified scientific cadres.

We have created a society in which the new, Soviet way of life prevails. It is characterized by an atmosphere of true collectivism and comradeship, the people's moral health and the harmonious combination of the national and the international elements. One of the Communist Party's main tasks in the period of developed socialism is to educate Soviet people in the spirit of true internationalism and to develop national awareness on a class basis. The party is educating working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, with a proud sense of belonging to the unified Soviet motherland.

The nucleus of our indestructible union and the main moving force of society is the Communist Party, which consistently and steadily implements the Leninist nationalities policy for the benefit of everyone. On the basis of socialist social relations and the new tenor of life in general and thanks to the Communist Party's ideological education work, Soviet people's spiritual makeup has taken on new traits. The Leninist friendship of peoples has become the law of international relations in our countries, and a most important trait of the Soviet person is profound respect for representatives of other nationalities and the desire to work shoulder to shoulder for the benefit of the socialist fatherland. This was once again revealed vividly during the period of preparations for the anniversary of October and is being revealed in new labor achievements.

In 1982 our country's peoples will mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. As always, Soviet people are greeting the notable date with shock labor and the further development of socialist competition. A number of the country's labor collectives have put forward an initiative on launching socialist competition under the slogan "60 Shock Weeks to the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." There is no doubt that the people's chosen representatives -- the Soviet deputies -- will, as always, head this noble movement. It is the duty of the Soviets and their executive committees, standing commissions and deputies' groups to involve themselves actively in work associated with preparations for the glorious jubilee.

The Soviet people are a multinational community embracing more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, the whole tenor of whose life and show spiritual makeup, while retaining the features of national uniqueness, reflect the common elements born and consolidated in the course of socialist and communist building.

ALIYEV SPEAKS ON PARTY, OIL PRODUCTION PLANS

WA061430 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Oct 81 pp 2-3

[AZERINFORM report on class conducted by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, for workers of the Oil-Gas Administration imeni N. Narimanov]

[Excerpts] The steel scaffolding of the Oil-Gas Administration [NGDU] imeni N. Narimanov extend more than 65 kilometers above the Caspian in the region of Cape Sangachaly. Tens of millions of tons of oil and a large quantity of gas have been produced in this oil-gas administration in the not quite 20 years of its existence. Narimanov workers are also working in shock fashion in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, have fulfilled the annual socialist pledges ahead of schedule and intend to contribute a further considerable amount of liquid fuel to the above-plan reserves.

The workers of Neftyanyye Kamni's "younger brother" are solving the important problem of increasing the yield of the oil pools thanks to the application of secondary and tertiary methods of liquid-fuel recovery. Striving in every way possible for an increase in oil and gas production -- this is what the NGDU party organization orients the collective toward. The offshore oilmen have interpreted as a combat action program for the next few years and the long term the proposition put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that there is tremendous potential for an increase in the production of oil in its increased recoverability from the interior.

The training of the communists and all workers of the administration in the system of political and economic education will contribute to a large extent to the successful accomplishment of the big and crucial tasks assigned to the workers of the oil-gas sector by the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses. The NGDU party organization has prepared well for the new academic year. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," new schools and seminars have been created that will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the classes and to conduct them with regard for the professional and general educational preparation of the students.

As has already been reported, the first class, which was devoted to the theme "In Unity With the People Is the Party's Strength. In Unity With the Party and in Its Leadership Is the People's Strength," in the schools of scientific communism led by Rasim Dadashev, chief geologist of the administration, and Filman Zeynalov, chief of the gas-compressor shop, was conducted by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The theme of today's class, Comrade G.A. Aliyev said, speaks for itself: "In Unity With the People Is the Party's Strength. In Unity With the Party and in Its Leadership Is the People's Strength." This theme concerns the theoretical principles of our party's organizational development and the powerful source of its strength and leading role. We have here the practical activity of our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and a main characteristic of society's development. We also have here, naturally, questions connected with each communist's performance of his statutory duties, his vanguard role and his influence on the affairs of the labor collective and the life of our entire society. The theme is very big and multifaceted, and it is, naturally, impossible in one class to cover the entire range of questions that it incorporates. Today's class should be regarded as an introductory one at which it is possible to illustrate only the main aspects of this theme.

Soviet people know full well that the unity of party and people and close cohesion around the party are the basis of all our successes and the decisive condition of our advancement. But at the same time, revealing this theme from the viewpoint of Marxist-Leninist theory and analyzing in depth and explaining what constitutes the decisive strength of the unity of party and people -- here we have to be candid, an abundance of work to be done for the study and assimilation of the ideological wealth of the party and its tremendous historical experience. And the more and the deeper you delve into this theme, the more fully you will possess this spiritual wealth, the better you will conceive of our party's multifaceted practical activity at the current stage and the more you will experience pride in its wisdom, popular spirit and great historical accomplishments. And everyone armed with such knowledge will naturally perform his duty more successfully in specific areas -- party, civic and social -- and live and work more actively. This is the significance of the theme on whose study you are embarking.

Lenin emphasized: "...We must act as a united, centralized and fighting organization and must rely on the entire proletariat, regardless of language and nationality, which is united by the joint constant solution of theoretical and practical and tactical and organizational questions...."

The constant intensification and extension of ties to the working class and all the working people's masses has become a law of life of our Communist Party.

Our party became the ruling party, but this not only did not divorce it from the masses, on the contrary, these relations were enriched with new ties and acquired tremendous scale and extraordinary strength. And the party of the working class became established increasingly as the party of the entire Soviet people also in line with the advance along the path of building socialism.

The 26th congress summed up the results of our party's activity in the period under review and illustrated the Soviet people's heroic path in the building of the communist society at the stage of developed socialism. The results of our country's socioeconomic development were also summed up. The experience of party building and ideological work was collated. The results of our party's foreign policy activity and its struggle for peace and implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence were summarized.

And we can say with profound satisfaction that despite difficulties of an objective nature and the complexity of the problems confronting us, particularly difficulties connected with external factors, the building of communism in our country has been marked by great new achievements in the strengthening of the economic potential and the defensive might of our motherland and the consolidation of its international authority.

The basis of all these successes is the Leninist general line of our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. We can say with satisfaction today that, following the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, truly Leninist standards of life and a truly scientific, objective approach to all problems of the development of the socialist society and all aspects of our country's life have been established in our party.

A characteristic singularity of the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich are the principles of collegiality in all spheres, which have been corroborated in practice, constant ties to the people and the labor collectives and a respectful, attentive attitude toward the working man, the personnel and the communists. These truly Leninist features of a work style are playing an exceptionally important part in the monolithic cohesion of the communists and nonparty people around the Central Committee, headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. And this is striking confirmation that our party's strength lies in unity with the people and the people's strength in the party's leadership.

It is acknowledged worldwide, and we speak of this with a feeling of great satisfaction, that the new USSR Constitution, which was adopted on 7 October 1977, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, is a document of tremendous significance distinguished by a profound scientific approach, reflecting the democratism and humanism of the socialist system and embodying the unshakable unity of our society.

At the same time, the constitution legislatively enshrined the party's leading role in our socialist society. Paragraph 6 of the Soviet Constitution is devoted to this question. The Communist Party's leading role in our society is based on the party's close ties to the people and the party's close ties to the broad working people's masses.

The activity of the CPSU Central Committee provides us daily with concrete examples and models of the party's close contacts with the people. We also see this in the fact that the CPSU Central Committee submits the most important fundamental questions of our country's further development for nationwide discussion. Striking evidence of this was the discussion of the main directions of our country's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and the period through 1990. As you know, the draft of the main directions of our country's economic and social development was made public by the CPSU Central Committee long before the 26th congress. This draft was studied and discussed in all labor collectives, in primary, rayon, city and oblast party organizations and at union republic Communist Party Central Committee plenums and, finally, was examined and confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. A 5-year plan for 1981-1985 has now been drawn up on the basis of the main directions, which will be confirmed at the next USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In strengthening the ties to the people and the masses, the CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to the working people's letters and warning signals. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed letters the party's reliable channel of communication with the people. And, indeed, the working people's letters are of great benefit and help the party organizations in their practical work. The communists and nonparty people and people of various occupations and ages submit many practical, useful and interesting proposals pertaining to various walks of our life -- economics, science, ideological work, foreign policy issues and so forth.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev went on to dwell in detail on the CPSU's foreign policy activity and our party's struggle to implement the peace program put forward by the 26th congress for the 1980's. Precisely the party's unity with the people imparts tremendous strength to the constructive, challenging and confident peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

On the way here today I read on a billboard Leonid Il'ich's words to the effect that the labor of the offshore oilmen is more than heroism. What paternal warmth and high appreciation there are in these words! What trenchant, fine words they are!

All this is an example of the great ties to and unity with the people characteristic of our party's activity.

What tremendous, decisive significance is attached to the unity of party and people we can also see graphically in the life of our Soviet Azerbaijan and our republic party organization.

We achieved tremendous successes in the economy and culture in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. They are particularly striking because our republic lagged, as you recall, particularly in the 1950's and 1960's in its economic and social development. This prolonged lagging was connected with shortcomings in the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's soviet and management authorities and mistakes and miscalculations in personnel work and in leadership of the economy. But it was also brought about by a considerable weakening of the ties of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the local party authorities to the masses and the people. The ignoring of public opinion and the interests and requirements of broad strata of the working people was a principal cause of the situation that developed.

Having described in detail the republic's achievements in the last decade and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that all this was possible thanks to the fact that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, as of August 1969, has been invariably guided by Lenin's principle of the party's inseparable ties to the people and the local party organizations and primary party organizations.

The unity of party and people is portrayed most strikingly in the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization, in the affairs of all the working people of our republic and in the great successes that have been achieved.

On all fundamental questions we turned for advice in all these years to the people, the masses and the collectives. Great importance is attached to the publicity of adopted measures and decisions and the consideration for and study of public opinion and the interests of different strata of the population and different social groups. The working people's letters and suggestions render us great assistance here.

The party organizations' ties to the masses take shape from all this as well and the unity of party and people is strengthened in this way.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev then answered the students' questions.

Responding to the question of V. Mustafayev, foreman, about the development prospects of Azerbaijan's oil industry, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that it still can and must have its impressive say. The oil reserves in the republic are substantial, and the task is to recover them. He recalled in this connection his first visit to the NGDU imeni N. Narimanov in 1970, when he presented the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Lenin Jubilee Testimonial to the offshore oilmen as winners of all-union socialist competition in honor of the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Unfortunately, in recent years, Comrade Aliyev continued, you have worked erratically. Upturns have alternated with slumps and a decline in production, which have been explained by miscalculations in the working of the wells. And although this year the plans and socialist pledges are being overfulfilled, the level of oil production is considerably lower than it was in 1975, for example. Today I asked Comrade Gumbatov, chief of the NGDU, about the preliminary outlines for 1985. And he reported that a further decline in oil production by your oil-gas administration is anticipated.

We cannot agree with this attitude. I cited figures in my speech indicating that in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the republic's industry developed dynamically and at a very rapid rate. But this cannot be said of Azerbaijan's oil industry.

Despite the most profound respect for the oilman's labor and profession and the tremendous merits of the workers of the oil industry, I have to mention that in recent years our industry's fuel sector has not been in the forefront. This creates many difficulties for us and prevents us from securing an even more rapid growth rate of industrial production.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has a precise and clear viewpoint: oil production in the republic must be increased both offshore and inland. You know that in 1974 the party and government adopted a special decree on measures for the development of oil and gas production in the Caspian. In August 1978 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the organization of work to develop oil and gas resources in the USSR's continental shelf.

A major plant with deep-sea foundations is being built not far from your oil-gas administration. The unique foundations will make it possible to extend the front of operations in the Caspian and to sink wells with a seawater depth of up to 200 meters. You must explore and develop new offshore deposits more boldly and purposefully, annually build up oil reserves, improve the operation of the wells in every possible way and introduce more actively secondary and tertiary methods for the recovery of liquid fuel.

The prospects for increased offshore production are obvious. The same applies to dry land. Comrade N.A. Maltsev, minister of petroleum industry of the USSR, was in Azerbaijan recently, and we discussed all questions in detail.

In particular, it was a question of the development of the new deposits opened in the west and center of the republic. We are confident that production will increase at these deposits and that at the old deposits -- in Balakhany and Surakany and elsewhere, which have been worked for more than 100 years and which still have much unrecovered oil, it may be recovered by the application of methods of the intrapool movement of the point of combustion, thermal impact on the oil pool, the shaft method and others.

By making skillful use of the new equipment, actively introducing modern methods of sinking and working the wells and improving work in every possible way, Azerbaijan's oilmen will be able to ensure a stabilization and increase in the inland and offshore production of liquid fuel.

Comrade Yu. Vardanyan, chief of the NGDU Central Engineering-Production Service, asked what difficulties Comrade Aliyev experiences as a leader and an individual.

As Central Committee first secretary and as an individual, I have many difficulties, Comrade Aliyev said. But inasmuch as my life and work constitute a unified whole, I can in no way separate my personal life from my party and state work. You will understand, of course, that it is not easy for a person who has been entrusted with tremendous responsibility for a big party organization and for the whole republic. It was particularly difficult in the first years of my work.

We now have many difficulties, but of a different order. It is necessary, for example, to mobilize the rural workers for the fulfillment of a responsible socialist pledge -- providing the motherland with 1 million tons of Azerbaijan cotton. Quite recently the very formulation of this task was impossible, but now it is a reality. But for this pledge to be adopted, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau traveled to the rayons, discussed all questions at the Kolkhozes and sovkhozes with their leaders, specialists, brigade leaders and machine operators and determined each farm's possibilities for gathering in a harvest within a compressed deadline, without losses and of a high quality. The pledges assumed the force of law, it may be said, at zonal meetings of leaders of the cotton-sowing rayons and farms held at the start of September. You know the inspiration with which the cotton growers are working and that they fulfilled the annual procurement plan in 18 days and are confidently going for the record.

Noting that he is disturbed by the formalism that remains in the organization of ideological work, Comrade R. Dadashev, propagandist, asked Comrade Aliyev for his opinion on this matter.

Formalism is the most enduring and most prevalent shortcoming in the activity of many party, soviet and management authorities, Comrade Aliyev said.

Following the congress, the party Central Committee adopted in development of the proposals it had put forward a number of decrees, on an intensification of supervision of performance, aimed in particular at improving organizing and ideological activity. This goal is pursued also by the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education," which was adopted in April 1979.

But a formal attitude toward matters and one's obligations persists. How to overcome it? It is primarily necessary that each person be a model of a conscientious, responsible attitude toward work in his own field. And, of course, this applies primarily to leaders at all levels. Not form and not paper but practical results determine the efficiency of everything we plan. We have no shortage at times of initiatives, and in ideological work too. A meeting and a lecture are conducted, visual agitation is prepared, and the initiators themselves are frequently uninterested in what these produce. Has there been an increase in oil production or an improvement in the oilmen's working and living conditions, the organization of public catering and trade, the operation of municipal transport, medical services and so forth -- this is what the working people expect in response to our measures.

By way of self-criticism, I will say that we have not rid ourselves of formalism entirely in the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It is also present in the work of the republic Council of Ministers and ministries, departments and associations. This was dealt with comprehensively, incidentally, at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress.

Responding to the question of Comrade N. Gorbacheva, electrician, G.A. Aliyev described the measures being adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for improving food supplies to the population. The republic's working people are supplied with increasingly more vegetables, fruit and grapes from year to year. There are no problems concerning sugar and flour, confectionary and other products. Unfortunately, for a number of objective reasons, meat and butter requirements are not being met in full, and there are also interruptions in the dairy product trade. For this reason, Comrade Aliyev said, we have set the primary task of providing the worker collectives with everything necessary to ensure that public catering is well organized at every enterprise and that the worker receives high-calorie, tasty food.

We have insufficient resources of certain products. The situation has been complicated even further this year, which has been very difficult for the country's agriculture. For this reason it is necessary to strive through the joint efforts of the party and soviet authorities and the public for a situation in which everything earmarked by the state for the working man reaches his table. Bringing firm order to bear in trade and public catering is an urgent task.

Comrade K. Khanzade, operator, requested a description of prospects for the development of Apsheron's vacant land.

There are considerable difficulties in the solution of this problem, Comrade Aliyev said. They are connected primarily with the shortage of water for irrigation, without which it is impossible to guarantee a stable, good harvest. A comprehensive program for the development of the Apsheron peninsula is currently being drawn up that will provide, of course, for its provision with water. There is land on Apsheron on which it is possible to cultivate vegetables, grapes, fodder for livestock and other crops. Industrial enterprises, sanatoria, cultural-educational establishments, sports installations and so forth will be built on land that is unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

How do you envisage Azerbaijan in the year 2000? Comrade N. Ibragimov, operator, asked.

In the 1970's our republic embarked on the path of intensive development, Comrade Aliyev said. We have progressed considerably in the two 5-year plans. It is a question not of the overfulfillment of plans but of fundamental changes in the structure of material production, the emergence of new, progressive industrial sectors, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production and so forth. The republic's population has grown by 1 million in 10 years. Whereas in 1970 it was a little over 5 million, it is now over 6.2 million. I believe that in 1990 we will have more than 7 million, and the population will pass the 8-million mark by the year 2000.

The increase in population and, consequently, labor resources implies the republic's further accelerated economic and social development with regard for people's constantly growing requirements. The 11th Five-Year Plan, which provides for a considerable increase in industrial and agricultural production and a rise in people's well-being, was compiled by proceeding from these prerequisites. Five CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees adopted on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the period 1970-1979 are the basis of the outlined plans. Each of them is a specific program whose implementation determines the future not only of the economy but also of science, culture and the material situation of the workers of the republic.

Comrade Aliyev cited figures showing convincingly the rapid pace at which Azerbaijan's economy will develop in the 1980's and beyond. New plants and factories and power stations and irrigation canals will appear. Boundless vineyards will make the republic a beautiful green garden. And the main thing -- people will become even better, more educated and more cultured.

We are paying great attention, Comrade Aliyev said, to public education and the increased standard of teaching-educational work in the VUZ's and tekhnikums. More than 21,000 persons arrive annually at the VUZ's for studies. And the majority of them now -- 70 percent -- are workers, kolkhoz members and members of their families, whereas in 1970 they constituted barely 50 percent. We now send over 800 young men and women annually to study in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other of the country's largest centers. And I was pleased today to meet the young engineer A. Bagirov, to whom 5 years ago I addressed parting words prior to his departure for studies in the Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni Gubkin and who now works here with you in the NGDU.

We see it as our duty to create for the younger generation, to whom we will pass the baton, all conditions and opportunities for harmonious development. The republic's future belongs to the young people. It will be up to them to build and construct Azerbaijan in the third millenium.

Comrade Sh. Gamidova, electrician, said that the republic's working people are displaying great interest in the events in Iran, particularly the situation in South Azerbaijan and in how the women live and what rights they enjoy there.

Comrade Aliyev noted that the people's interest in the events occurring in a neighboring state, the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and its present and future, was natural. As was the Soviet Azerbaijan working people's concern for the fate of the inhabitants of South Azerbaijan, particularly the women. On the basis of the example of the person who put the question, oil worker Shafiga Gamidova, G.A. Aliyev illustrated in this connection what Soviet power has given the Azerbaijani woman.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the oilmen, communists and nonparty people would work systematically on enhancing their political knowledge and broadening their outlook and that this would contribute to a further improvement in their practical activity. He wished the NGDU collective great successes in work, health and happiness.

Prior to the class, Comrade G.A. Aliyev toured the NGDU's production sectors, where he talked with the offshore oilmen and specialists and inquired about their successes and work and social conditions.

A modern engineering complex -- an installation for the dehumidification of gas -- has grown up in a short time on the formerly deserted Caspian shore, where the fresh sea wind bosses the show. It is inique of its kind, and nowhere in our country is gas freed from moisture prior to being fed into the industrial system under such high pressure -- 100 atmospheres. This is caused by the great depths of the wells from which the oilmen are extracting the liquid fuel. The planned capacity of the installation, which has been constructed with the help of GDR specialists, is almost 8.5 million cubic meters of gas per day.

Comrade Aliyev reviewed the new complex and inquired about the progress and duration of its construction and its operating conditions. He noted the importance of the introduction in production of the achievements of science and technology. Explanations were provided by Filman Zeynalov, chief of the gas-compressor shop, veteran of the administration, experienced instructor of youth and propagandist. He reported that the shop's collective is invariably in the front ranks of socialist competition and is fully resolved to honorably fulfill the pledges adopted for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

One of those adopting the veteran's wealth of experience is the young engineer Alovsad Bagirov, chief of the new installation. His length of service is only a few months, but the graduate of the Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni Gubkin has already been entrusted with leading a crucial sector.

You have chosen a very honorable and important profession and have joined the large family of illustrious Baku oilmen, Comrade Aliyev said, wishing for the young specialist that he apply in full in practice the knowledge acquired in one of the best Soviet VUZ's, justify in deeds the great trust shown in him and become a skillful captain of production.

The openwork tower of drilling rig 386, where the brigade of Hero of Socialist Labor Mamed Gambarov is performing its tour of duty, rises high above the waves of the Caspian. The collective's motto -- "The 5-Year Plan in 4 Years!" -- written on a red calico streamer, can be seen from afar. The drilling workers' word does not differ from their deeds, and overtaking the labor calendar has become a good tradition and unfailing rule of theirs. Back at the start of August the brigade reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan, over and above which 800 meters of rock have been drilled. The collective's new pledge -- drilling no less than 1,000 above plan meters before the end of the first year of the 5-year plan -- has also been highly praised.

Visiting the brigade's place of work, Comrade Aliyev warmly congratulated the drilling workers on their success and thanked them for their shock labor. He observed the drilling process and emphasized the importance of increasing in every possible way the pace of the work in order to penetrate to one further oil reserve of the Caspian as quickly as possible.

M. Gambarov, the leader of the collective, reported that the drill had now reached the level of 3,004 meters, having passed through more than two-thirds of the planned depth. On behalf of his comrades and all NGDU workers, he gave assurances that the conquerors of the sea depths would continue to work selflessly and mark the nationwide struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with new records in work.

Bakinskiy Gorkom First Secretary V.A. Guseynov visited the NGDU imeni N. Narimanov together with Comrade G.A. Aliyev.

TADZHIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION

WA051720 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 1

> [Text] An enlarged session of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been held with the participation of leaders of ministries and departments, contractors and clients, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblast and city soviets of people's deputies to examine the question of fulfillment of the plan of capital construction for 9 months and the tasks of the republic's party, soviet and management authorities to ensure the commissioning of projects of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan that are nearing completion.

Delivering the report, R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, noted certain improvements in this leading sector of the economy. Major production facilities, apartment houses with a total area of 348,400 square meters, general educational schools for 12,900 pupils and preschool establishments for 1,260 children had been completed here in the 9 months. The quota for the completion of vocational-technical schools was fulfilled.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and use of capital investment limits is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily as a whole. Contractors and clients and local party and soviet authorities have not adopted the essential measures to accelerate the pace of capital construction and ensure the on-schedule introduction of production capacity, housing and everyday cultural facilities. More than half the construction organizations of the ministries of construction and rural construction and other ministries and departments failed to cope with the program of contract work.

Serious shortcomings were revealed during the discussion in the organization of construction production, shortcomings reflected in the pace of construction and the time taken to introduce facilities. In particular, mention was made of the high personnel turnover and big losses of work time. As before, inefficient use is being made of construction machinery and mechanisms, and the amount of manual labor is considerable. Socialist competition for economies and thrift has not been developed extensively at many construction sites. As a result, the quotas for economies in material resources are not being fulfilled and a considerable overexpenditure of resources is being permitted.

The leaders of ministries and departments and the local party, soviet and management authorities are adopting insufficient measures for concentrating labor and material resources at the most important projects nearing completion and have not achieved the smooth operation of all elements of construction production. Progressive techniques, advanced experience and progressive forms and methods of the organization of labor, particularly the brigade contract, have yet to become widespread.

The pace and quality of construction and installation largely depend on the timely provision of the construction sites with planning-estimates documents, materials and equipment. However, the republic Gosstroy and planning organizations have yet to bring due order to bear here and are working inadequately on raising the scientific-technical level of the drafts and reducing the materials-intensiveness and estimated costs o the projects. Serious complaints were also addressed to the republic Gossnab, which has failed to ensure due efficiency in providing construction sites with basic materials on a timely basis and in the necessary assortment.

Great attention was paid to questions of the creation of the necessary conditions for the fruitful work and social life of construction workers. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "people work better and more readily where they perceive constant concern for an improvement in their working and social conditions. The plant and the farmstead are the home where a person spends at a minimum one third of his life.

"Everything here should be convenient and contemporary -- from the work place to the refreshment stands and canteens." Every leader should remember this, for it is the source of high labor productivity.

Much has to be done by the party organizations locally on ideological support for the fulfillment of plans and pledges, for the extensive development of socialist competition -- in particular such an efficient form thereof as the "Worker's Relay" -- and for the introduction of the experience of frontrunners.

A corresponding decree was adopted on the question being discussed, which outlines measures for an increase in the efficiency and quality of capital construction.

The Tadzgik Communist Party Central Committee has charged the Ministries of Construction, Rural Construction and the Construction and Maintenance of Highways, the Glavtadzhikvodstroy, the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy trust and the Tadzhikirsovkhozstroy association with adopting urgent measures for concentrating material-technical commissioning of all capacities and facilities planned for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and local soviet authorities have been instructed to adopt additional measures to provide all construction projects nearing completion with trained workers. It is essential to improve work to increase the managers' personal responsibility for a fundamental improvement in the state of capital construction and to give primary party organizations more practical assistance in refining party-political and educational work, directing it toward fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

The adopted decree determines the urgent tasks confronting the republic Gosplan, Gosstroy and Gosnab. Measures are outlined for the training and retention locally of construction worker personnel and the creation of the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

The republic newspaper editorial offices and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been instructed to illustrate constantly and comprehensively the progress of the construction of projects nearing completion and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and to propagandize the experience of frontrunners and innovators.

BRIEFS

YUZHNYY PORT CONSTRUCTION -- Construction of the new port complex continues at Yuzhnyy, on the Black Sea, 35 km from Odessa. Gas tankers and other freight vessels from many countries are already visiting it. Construction of a fully mechanized area to handle coal and ore is in progress. Up to 3 million tons of ore and about 2.5 million tons of coal will be handled annually, and the harbor will be able to accommodate vessels with a cargo capacity of over 50,000 tons. It is planned to build a special mooring for the latest container and RO-RO vessels. An area to handle phosphates and grain is also to be built. Yuzhnyy will eventually be handling 25 million tons of goods per annum. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 Nov 81 LD]

ARMENIAN QUARRY FACTORY -- The production capacity of the Armenian quarry factory has doubled during the past 10 years. Formerly this factory produced only two types of products, while it now produces various types of marble tiles, granite, pumice and volcanic basalt. Last year, production was 20 percent more than the expected amount. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 81 GF]

TURKMEN ECONOMY SEMINAR -- In accordance with the orders of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and Turkmen Council of Ministers to review the republic's economy, worker leaders of the republic organized a seminar on economic measures and production in Ashkhabad today. The seminar was addressed by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Mollayeva. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Nov 81 GF]

COSMOS 1319 SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

LD131422 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1319, to continue the exploration of outer space. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of recolution -- 90.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 400 km, the minimum distance -- 216 km, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing incoming information.

OFFICIAL DENIES ANY NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS OCCURRED

LD121530 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Munich, 12 Nov (DPA) -- Chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Yuriy Izrael has denied that there have been accidents in nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union. At the end of a German-Soviet environment symposium in Munich today he said that he knew nothing of any such accidents. He said that in the construction of reactors in his country precautions were taken which precluded any possibility of damage.

Izrael said that the further development of nuclear energy is the main thrust of Soviet energy policy. By 1985 nuclear energy will acount for 15 percent of the country's energy production. New nuclear power stations are planned mainly for the European part of the Soviet Union, while it is intended to construct large thermal power stations fueled by coal in sparsely populated Siberia. Izrael evaded questions about the number of nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union and the state of reprocessing. He said that the development of fast breeder reactors is still at the testing stage, but that a breeder reactor for the desalination of seawater with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts is already in operation.

Bavarian Minister for the Environment Alfred Dick said he is impressed at the "considerable extent of agreement" on the question of the peaceful use of nuclear energy that was in evidence at the symposium. Both sides stressed the desire for further cooperation. The Soviet represeatative proposed holding the next sumposium in the Soviet Union in 1983.

MARCHUK PRESENTS AWARDS TO SCIENCE PRIZE WINNERS

PM061629 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Awards to Prize Winners"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- The diplomas and insignia of 1981 USSR Council of Ministers prize winners in the sphere of science and technology were presented today to a large group of scientists and experts for carrying out comprehensive scientific research and planning, design and technological developments in major avenues of national economic development and also for introducing their results into production.

Presenting the awards, Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, cordially congratulated the prizewinners and wished them further successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT

PM091145 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 2

[UZTAG report: "Making Rivers Flow According to People's Will"]

[Text] Formulating the scientific and technical bases for diverting part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers is the theme of a coordinating conference of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology commissions for the territorial redistribution of water resources, which has opened in Tashkent. The country's most prominent researchers and leading experts in scientific and planning institutions and water resources organs have gathered in Uzbekistan's capital to participate in it.

The conference was opened by P.A. Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of Land Reclamation and water resources. He characterized the main avenues of scientific research work on the feasibility of plans for redistributing water resources across the country's territory and the priority tasks of researchers and planners.

The speeches of I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek minister of land reclamation and water resources; Academician K.I. Lapkin, vice president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; and other conference participants broached various aspects of the scientific and planning studies on the problems of diverting part of the flow of Siberian's rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

SCIENTISTS DEPART MAPUTO FOR ANTARCTIC STATION

PM131107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin Dispatch(paragraph one) followed by unnamed correspondent report (paragraph two): "Flight to Antarctic"]

[Text] Maputo -- On the morning of 6 November, a Soviet IL-18D aircraft took off from the Mozambique capital's airport on a journey to Antarctica. It was carrying scientists and specialists who will take part in research into the ice continent. The plane is to land in the evening near the Soviet South Pole station, Molodezhnaya.

An IZVESTIYA correspondent was told at the USSR civil avaition central air traffic control service that the IL-18D landed safely at the Molodezhnaya station at 1719 hours Moscow time that same day. The nonstop flight from Maputo to the Antarctic took 9 hours 15 minutes.

MILITARY'S DEFENSE OF OCTOBER'S GAINS PRAISED

PM170911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Guarding October's Gains"]

[Excerpt] Proud of being held in such high regard and treasuring the people's affections and trust, army and navy servicemen see it as their duty unflaggingly to consolidate their combat readiness and to respond to the party's concern with new achievements in military labor. The party's leadership and the nationwide support are the Soviet Armed Forces' inexhaustible source of strength and invincibility.

Soviet servicemen warmly endorse and unanimously support the Communist Party's Leninist policy and its efforts to ensure peace and the peoples' security. Pitted against the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is the line of the bellicose forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism. By pursuing an imperialist policy the United States is trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Under cover of the mythical "Soviet military threat," it is whipping up the arms race and increasing its military appropriations. Military spending is also increasing in the other NATO countries. Adventurism and the desire to gamble with mankind's vital interests for their own purely selfish ends are particularly starkly revealed in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles. Given the growing military threat, the Soviet Armed Forces' historic responsibility for the future of peace on earth is exceptionally great. The main injunction of the party and the people to the armed forces is therefore to constantly maintain a high degree of combat readiness.

Carrying out our people's will, Soviet servicemen, in close alliance with servicemen in the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries, are reliably guarding the gains of socialism and defending the socialist community's interests.

The enormous economic, scientific and technical potential created by the unstinting labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the inteligentsia is the solid material foundation of the Soviet state's defense might. Our army and navy have first-rate equipment and weapons. They have highly trained military personnel. The high morale of the defenders of the motherland and of all Soviet people, and their unflinching cohesion around the Communist Party are a decisive factor in our strength and invincibility.

Soviet servicemen's utter devotion to the party cause and to their heroic traditions, and their profound understanding of their duty to the people were once again convincingly revealed in the "Zapad-81" exercises held in September. They were a test of the combat proficiency of troops and naval forces and a demonstration by our armed forces to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government of their readiness to fulfill any assignment from the motherland relating to the defense of the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor. In the exercises, which were held in complex and changing conditions simulating actual combat as closely as possible, the troops and naval forces convincingly demonstrated the potent blend created by a high level of equipment, military skill and indestructible morale. The results achieved in the army and navy training year just finished are also a convincing reaffirmation of Soviet servicemen's devotion to duty. Most units and ships, including those who initiated the competition among the branches of the armed forces, fulfilled their training plans and programs and socialist pledges to a high standard. Army and navy personnel are urged to strive for further successes to the socialist fatherland's glory by the following rousing CPSU Central Committee slogan:

Soviet servicemen! Improve your combat and political training!

Vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains!

Long live the valiant Soviet Armed Forces!